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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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ALLIES CONSENT TO CHINA SENDING FORCE TO SIBERIA

Expedition Which Will Join Allies Expected To Number 3,000

GIVEN OUT BY TOKIO

Japan Hasn't Formally Agreed But Has Made No Objection

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, July 28.—As a result of the efforts made by the Consular Body an understanding is believed to have been effected between General Horvath and Czech leaders for military co-operation. Full particulars of the agreement are not known but the use of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Czechs has been arranged.

The Allies have decided to agree to the despatch of Chinese troops to Siberia. Japan has not yet formally expressed agreement but has conveyed no objection to the plan. The Chinese troops will be 3,000 strong.

A meeting of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the Peking Government will be held in the capital to discuss the question of armed intervention in Siberia, according to a Peking telegram last night. The meeting of the joint bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War yesterday decided to send two divisions of troops. The decision will be submitted to the Cabinet meeting today.

TLS.10,000 IMPROVEMENT FOR THE CRICKET CLUB

Club Votes Sum For Alterations; Mr. A. P. Wood Made Life Member

Authorisation for an expenditure of Tls. 10,000 for alterations and improvements to the Shanghai Cricket Club pavilion was given at an extraordinary general meeting of the Club last evening. The proposal was made by Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and seconded by Mr. R. Grimshaw.

Capt. Barrett, who was chairman of the meeting, in putting the resolution, said that the present cost of keeping the pavilion in repair is something like $450 to $500 per annum, and this was likely to increase. This expense might be eliminated if the new work was begun this year. The estimated cost of the changes, he said, was Tls. 7,846.

Another important feature of the meeting yesterday was the enthusiastic election of Mr. A. P. Wood to a life membership in the Club.

"Mr. Wood has been a member of this club for over thirty years," said Capt. Barrett, in proposing the resolution, "and for something like the past thirteen years has been our president." During all these years he has taken the keenest interest in the Club and its management and we who know him so well have come to regard him more as the Father of the Club, and our very sincere friend, rather than as an official of the Club. I feel sure Mr. Wood, whose unavoidable absence to-day we all regret, will appreciate the small compliment I am asking you to pay him and that he will be glad to be associated with another good sportsman and English gentleman, Sir Everard Fraser, the only existing life member of this Club. This small tribute to Mr. Wood is a poor return for the many years that he has worked for our interests, but in him in his case we know that it is not so much the value of the reward that will be appreciated, but the manner in which it is given. I have much pleasure in moving that our President, Mr. A. P. Wood, be elected a life member of the Club."

Mr. N. B. Ramsey, who seconded the resolution, also paid a hearty tribute to Mr. Wood and to his sterling services to the organisation. The vote was accompanied with hearty applause.

Other business of the meeting included the alteration of a number of the rules.

MR. J. K. SAGUE GOING HOME

Mr. J. K. Sague, the American delegate to the International Tariff Revision Commission now in session, here, has booked his passage on the Ecuador, which is scheduled to leave here for America August 17. Mr. Sague has called the Treasury Department at Washington for his release, but no response has yet been received. His seat on the Commission, if he leaves, will be taken by Mr. Nicholson, the special representative of the Treasury Department.

Gathering Of Tuchuns Is For The Same Old Game

Still Making Fierce Pretense of War to Extermination Against The South

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 30.—On Sunday General Chang Tso-lin, Tuchun of Fengtien, arrived in Tientsin, with a suite of officers and several hundred bodyguards. According to Chinese reports the Tuchun of Heilungkiang, General Pao Kwei-ching, accompanied General Chang. The visit to Tientsin was not altogether unexpected, and the Government despatched the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, somewhat in haste, to welcome the party at Tientsin and if possible to persuade it to come up to Peking.

Speculation is rife as to the meaning of this visit. It is stated to be intended only to facilitate the perfection of arrangements for the despatch of a force to Vladivostok, but nobody really belies this. If the object of the two tuchuns were simply to perfect these arrangements they could achieve it far better by coming on to Peking, and there discussing the matter at first hand with the Ministry of War and the War Participation Bureau, as well as with the General Staff. It seems unlikely, too, that two Manchurian tuchuns should find it necessary to leave their provinces for this purpose, for it is not intended that they shall play any particular part in the expedition. The Vladivostok expedition is too thin an excuse.

The extreme probability is that a new Tientsin Conference is meeting, composed of the Chihli official group on the one side and of General Chang, and his lieutenant, General Shu Hsu-cheng, on the other. There have been indications that General Chang Tso-lin, that is to say, General Shu Hsu-cheng, was not satisfied with the action that the Chihli official group has taken with respect to the campaign against the south. Weeks ago General Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, was ordered to resume the offensive against the South, and he is still resting in Tientsin. The members of the same clique are also taking things very easy, and so, in spite of almost frantic declarations by the Government that it is going to pursue the war against the South with the utmost rigor and to the point of "exterminating the rebels," practically nothing is being done. General Chang Tso-lin, that is to say General Shu Hsu-cheng, does not like this, and hence this conference, at which doubtless both sides will set forth their views as to what is being and ought to be done.

It is said that the non-resumption of military activities is due to the fact that the presidential election is coming on, and the advocates of militarism want to get the credit for extremely pacific sentiments, so that their moderation will bring them the votes of the moderate electors, whilst their well known determination to subdue the South will secure them the support of the fire-eaters. These votes are being earned for General Tuan—who has no desire for the presidency! If this is the argument, it may convince General Chang Tso-lin; but if it does, he is of very different stuff from what we have been led to suppose.

In a letter to today's Peking papers Mr. F. S. Hughes, whose work in the flooded areas of this province is well known, recounts a number of scandals and finishes by asking, "Is there a Government?" Certainly there is, but one never knows where to find it. Today it is in Peking, tomorrow in Tientsin, some other day it will be at Nanking, and then it takes a tour of the Mid-Yangtsze Valley. Another difficulty about the Government is that it only governs now and then. Most of the time it worries about other things, and only when relieved of this worry can it govern. A final difficulty is that one never knows who composes the Government. Today it is the President and a few henchmen; tomorrow it may be the Prime Minister and a few of his henchmen; the next day, in all probability, it will the Tuchuns' Conference at Tientsin or Pengpu; and the day after it may be General Chang Hsun. You never can tell; but it is quite certain that if what at present calls itself the Government plays at governing much longer it will find that it has neither the right, nor the power, nor the opportunity to govern. The only thing it has now is the occasional will to govern; but that will not save either the country or the Government.

TIENTSIN MEETING SPLITS

A split among the militant Tuchuns now in conference in Tientsin has taken place over the issue of the Presidential election, according to a Peking telegram last night.

Generals Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun, Chang Huai-chi and Tien Chung-yu are for former Premier Hsu Shih-chang for President and General Tuan Chi-jui for Vice-President, while Generals Hsu Shu-chen, Lu King and Mr. Wang Yi-tang declared yesterday that they were in favor of having Premier Tuan as the Chief Executive and General Chang Tso-lin as the Vice-President. Both factions are now trying to get the support Tuchun Ni Shih-chung of Anhui and the latter has consented to participate in the conference.

U.S. JOINS CONSORTIUM, IS BELIEF IN JAPAN

Loans To China To Be Undertaken Jointly By Five Powers Hereafter

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, July 27.—Particulars of the conditions of the participation of America in the quadruple Financial Group are not known but there is no doubt that America has been admitted to the group and henceforth Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan and America will jointly undertake political and economic loans to China with the understanding that during the war America and Japan shall provide the funds and Great Britain and France pay their shares on the restoration of the economic situation after the war.

Loans now pending will be decided by these five Powers.

Fielding Is Director Of Food Production

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 30.—Press Bureau. Sir Charles Fielding has been appointed Director-General of food production.

The Weather

Monsoon on coast. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.6 and the minimum 75.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 89.8 and 75.4.

ALLIED SHIP OUTPUT EQUALS ALL LOSSES

British, Allied And Neutral Yards Have Replaced Submarine Sinkings

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 30.—In the House of Commons today Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the output of completed merchant vessels from British, Allied and neutral yards during the half-year ending June 30 balanced the shipping losses of all kinds during the same period.

75 PERCENT OF FORCES FROM BRITISH ISLES

England Alone Has Raised 4,500,000 Of 7,500,000 Men Under Arms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 30.—Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, speaking at Kew today, said that out of 7,500,000 soldiers contributed by the Empire the British Isles had supplied seventy-five percent, including 4,500,000 from England alone.

The tonnage of the British navy was now over six million tons as compared with four million in August 1914, and the personal totaled 420,000 as compared with 145,000.

567 steamers were continually employed carrying troops and stores to the armies in France and the East.

Remarkable Picture Of French Hand Grenade Attack

This remarkable photo shows French troops hurling hand grenades into a German trench. The smoke from the explosions can be seen in the background. In a grenade attack it is comparatively safe for a man to expose himself, as the enemy is usually busy seeking a place to hide. In the foreground Poilus are shown advancing along a communication trench to the first lines.

SHANGHAI CLUB CASE UP IN SUPREME COURT

Trial Of Nielsen Expulsion Suit To Come After Summer Vacation

The case of Mr. Gordius Nielsen against the Shanghai Club, wherein the plaintiff seeks an anullment of his expulsion from the Club, was before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court when Mr. N. C. Home, for the plaintiff, began argument which he submitted would dispose of the action. Sir Havilland held, however, that it was better for the matter to come on altogether and stated that the case would be set down for the earliest date following the Court vacation.

A lengthy statement of claim is set forth by the plaintiff in which it is contended on various grounds that the meetings precedent to Mr. Nielsen's expulsion were unlawful. The plaintiff sets forth that he joined the Club March 20, 1895. The claim contends that the special General Committee meeting of June 4 was not properly constituted to take up the matter of the expulsion inasmuch as it was not specifically summoned for that purpose. Also that some of the members on the Committee were incompetent to vote or pass on resolutions on the matter. The proceedings of the Committee, the claim states, were taken without notice to the plaintiff and without giving him a chance to defend himself, and were taken by members who were themselves biased, inasmuch as a question of the propriety of their conduct was involved in their having approved and authorised a certain "discourteous" letter sent by the secretary to one S. P. Jorgensen.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Club, held June 17, to consider action to be taken relative to correspondence between the Club and Mr. Nielsen also was not constituted properly to vote on the matter, according to the claim, and certain members voted who were not competent to vote.

Following Mr. Home's argument to which Mr. D. McNeill, who with Mr. G. H. Wright represented the Club responded, Sir Havilland stated that it would be better to follow the regular procedure.

"The matter is one in which there is undoubtedly a considerable amount of feeling," he said in conclusion, "and whether it will end with my decision or not I do not know; but if it does not it seems to me that it would only lead to confusion and difficulty if the case were not tried according to ordinary procedure."

Get Passports Ready For Chinese Stdents

Immigration Bureau Rushed In Advance Of Departure For American Colleges

The busiest department of the United States Consulate-General these days is that of Vice-Consul Sawyer who only arrived recently, too, to take charge of emigration. In fact, Consul in Charge M. F. Perkins has had to provide augmented office space and an additional stenographer for Mr. Sawyer and for two weeks the department will work at top speed. The speeding up is caused by the necessity of providing papers for over 100 Chinese students who sail for America on the Nanking.

Passports for each of the students must be checked up and vised here for the present contingent instead of Peking, owing to difficulties experienced in getting photographs and requisite documents in time at the capital.

Americans Victorious After Bitter Struggle South Of The Ourcq

Ford River And Storm Heights Under Terrible Fire And Wipe Out Enemy Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 31.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters, wiring yesterday afternoon, reports:

There was ceaseless fighting on the American front yesterday in which little actual progress was possible, the enemy resisting with the greatest determination and bringing up fresh troops, but though he delayed us for a day the enemy is not likely to stand on this side of the Vesle.

The enemy's machine-gun fire scarcely ceased the whole of yesterday. It was plain that the Guards division was bitterly chagrined by the loss of Sergy the previous evening after they had retaken it four times, and therefore it was not surprising when they again attacked at dawn supported by a gun-fire which compelled the defenders of Sergy to withdraw across the river.

The enemy was permitted a few unpleasant hours of occupation of the village, after which an American attack drove out the Guards, who were apparently shaken, for few remained to face the bayonet.

Then an attack was developed against Seringes, which the enemy held in great strength with nests of machine-guns in either side of the village. The Americans formed up on the open ground south of the Ourcq, which was swept with a terrible fire. Yet they advanced very steadily and forded the river as if on parade, which was an astounding performance for troops so recently blooded. The men steadily climbed the slopes, silenced in succession the nests of German machine-guns, swept on to the slope of the hill, and stormed the village. A fierce fight ensued in which there was no asking or giving quarter. The enemy were stouthearted and very few fled into the forests of Nesles, the remainder being buried in the village.

The final success of the day was the capture of the hill above Sergy, re-establishing the American line.

The forest of Nesles, lying right ahead of the advance, will take some clearing. Prisoners state that most elaborate preparations have been made to hold it.

The enemy is still retreating, but it is plain that there is slow work before us.

GERMAN RAIL STATIONS BOMBED BY PLANES

Stuttgart And Solingen Also Attacked By British Air Raiders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 30.—Air Ministry Official:

Last night we attacked the railway stations at Offenburg, Rastatt and Baden, and also attacked Stuttgart and Solingen, and bombed and machine-gunned three aerodromes and numerous others targets on the ground.

We also bombed the railway station at Offenburg by daylight today with good results.

We shot down three enemy aeroplanes and brought down one other out of control. One British machine is missing.

HARVEST IS REAPED BY BANDIT KIDNAPERS

Brigands In North Kiangsu Demand As Much As $100,000 As Ransoms

China Press Correspondence

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, July 30.—The brigands of the Sutsien section are making full use of their time and opportunities. Their favorite pastime now is kidnaping. Their demands on the families of the victims, for ransom, range from a few hundred dollars to over a hundred thousand dollars. A famous robber chief just north of us joined the army just long enough to get into Suchowfu and take off one of the wealthiest persons there, demanding a ransom of one hundred thousand dollars. The pity about these cases is, that the people have no recourse, they simply have to pay the ransoms, or they lose their lives.

So far the soldiers there have been a mere sham of a protection. A prominent man in Sutsien said a few days ago, that an officer of the soldiers there who went out on a so-called expedition against the robbers and failed to report over five thousand rounds of ammunition used, was considered by his comrades as a soft one. He said that most of them really fired into the air about a thousand rounds and then sold the robbers all the rest they had, usually ten thousand or more rounds, and came back and reported the full amount as used up in the fight. And yet the authorities wonder where the robbers get ammunition.

The robber chief spoken of above, who joined the soldiers as a means of getting into Suchowfu, first demanded that he and all his followers be given good arms including cannon, and that the whole body of his followers be made a separate unit in the army with himself at its head and the regular leaders of the robber band as the officers under him. When this kind under such conditions continue to be taken into the ranks of the army, can we expect much more protection from them than the country is getting now?

Just before leaving Sutsien, the body of soldiers which has been quartered there for some months, made things rather lively in the place. One instance. One of the most prominent merchants of Sutsien keeps his shop closed on Sunday and he refuses to sell to any one on that day. Some time ago, the soldiers tried to force his clerk to open the shop and sell them oil on Sunday. On being refused their demand, they were with difficulty restrained from breaking into the shop. More than once these same soldiers tried to make trouble over this same question. As a grand finale to their stay in the city, these men took the brother of the owner of this shop and beat him up, leaving the place with language which tasted of brimstone.

BIG FIRE IN HONGKONG

Half Of Beaconsfield Arcade Is Burned Down

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, August 1.—The western half of the Beaconsfield Arcade was burnt down this morning, the fire originating in a cinematograph film store. Dedeoglou Brothers Cigarette Store, Noordins, Military Tailors, Sayce, Booksellers, Robertson, Wilson and Company, and the Yeras Photo Studio were gutted.

PRESENT FIGHTING BELIEVED PRELUDE TO BIGGER BATTLE

Greater Struggle For Domination South Of Aisne Is Expected

GERMANS TO TURN?

Are Working Desperately To Reorganise And May Seek Revenge

ON STRAIGHT LINE

Have Brought Up Fresh Troops And Established A Solid Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 30.—Military experts agree that the present hard fighting is merely a prelude to a new great battle. The enemy is striving very desperately to consolidate his front on both wings.

The Allies north of the Marne are no longer facing isolated rearguards but a continuous line of resistance defended by considerable forces. Five fresh enemy divisions were identified yesterday, including some of the best German troops. The enemy is undoubtedly busy reorganising his rear and has not lost hope of a revenge either on this front or elsewhere.

Advance Toward Northeast

The official communique issued this evening reports:

On the right bank of the Ourcq we advanced to the northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois.

In the region of Sergy our gains were maintained despite a counter-attack made by the enemy.

Southwest of Rheims the enemy counter-attacked on both sides of St. Euphraise with the result that he made a slight advance west of that village. All his attempts to capture the village failed.

Amsterdam, July 30.—The military expert of the Westfaelische Zeitung expresses the opinion that General Foch will renew his attacks with the object of forcing a decision.

A semi-official communique reports:

Butte-de-Chalmont Great Victory

London, July 31.—Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, wiring on Tuesday evening, says:

Butte-de-Chalmont has been the center of resistance by the enemy in the western part of the salient, and its capture by the Allies brings much needed assistance to the flank of the American line at Seringes. It would be certainly costly to take the forest of Nesles, but there are alternative possibilities in the open ground west of the railway now that Butte-de-Chalmont is in our hands. Against that must be set the fact that the Germans still hold both flanks of the salient.

It is still impossible to estimate the enormous losses of the enemy in munitions. The forest roads are bordered with shells for miles, and dumps covering acres, piled to the height of a man, have been discovered.

Americans Repulse Attacks

London, July 30.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

We repulsed counter-attacks after severe fighting on the Ourcq front and improved our position.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We captured prisoners in successful raids and patrol encounters in the neighborhoods of Lens and Bethune, and in the northern sector of our front.

We drove off raiders southward of La Bassee.

The enemy's artillery was active on both sides of the Somme, and in the region of the Merris-Kemmel sector.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Last night patrols belonging to the Australian First Division who had entered the German positions about Merriss successfully established

themselves eastward of that village which they surrounded and captured, taking 169 prisoners and a number of trench-mortars and machine-guns. Our casualties were remarkably light.

Our patrols captured prisoners in the forest of Nieppe sector.

There has been great hostile artillerying against our new position at Merriss.

Aviation.—Despite a mist we dropped eleven tons of bombs on dumps and billets.

We destroyed fourteen enemy machines. Two British aeroplanes are missing. During the night we bombed Bray and Bapaume. All the British machines returned.

British Bear Brunt Of Fight On New Line

Paris, July 31.—Correspondents with the French armies state that the attack on the front Oulchy-le-Chateau-Grand-Rozoy-Butte de Chalmont was carried out by French and British divisions and the British troops, according to a French Staff Officer, bore the hardest part of the work. They fought brilliantly, storming the line of heights beyond Rozoy and advancing across open ground sloping gradually to the enemy's positions through a terrific fire.

News Brevities

A shopkeeper at 601 Tong Gee Bai Kai was fined $60 yesterday for opening a shop for the purpose of selling opium. The case was the outcome of another case in the Mixed Court recently in which three robbers were convicted in attempting to rob the present accused in the present case. Mr. G. D. Musso, representing the defense, said that the defendant knew very well that he was liable to be punished by exposing the robbery on his premises but out of a spirit of duty he made the report about the robbery, an act which was a great service to the public. If he was convicted, counsel submitted, the conviction would deter persons from doing public service. Mr. Musso also argued that the opening of a shop for the sale of opium was not an offence under the bye-laws and submitted that his client should be discharged. The Court, in rendering the judgment, said that it had taken into consideration Mr. Musso's first point.

* * *

The time for entering the Chinese Championship tennis tournament to be held under the auspices of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. has been extended to Monday evening at 6 o'clock. The initial games for the series will take place on the association recreation grounds on North Szechuen Road Extension Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

* * *

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain A. C. Bryson of Tientsin, it is learned.

* * *

J. L. Carneiro, Romualdo Carneiro and Leopold Lemos, the three men involved in the million dollar share frauds, will be dispatched to Macao by a Butterfield and Swire steamer Sunday.

Today's Band Program

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

(1) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 5.30 p.m.

1. March, Barataria ..... Sullivan
2. Overture, Ivan .....Conterno
3. Waltz, San Sebastian ...Dodwell
4. Selection, The Dairymaids Rubens
5. (a) Song, At Twilight. Retford
   (b) Two Step, Laughing Water van Alstyne
6. Selection, A Runaway Girl Caryll

(2) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.

1. March, Cak Cak ..... Pryor
2. Overture, William Tell. Rossini
3. Waltz, Toujours Fidele Waldteufel
4. Selection, Cavalleria Rusticana Mascagni
5. Song, Sergenata .....Braga
6. Waltz, Premier Printemps Margis
7. Two Step, Mumblin Mose Thurban
8. Selection, The Belle of New York ..... Kerker

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Hirano Maru	June 25
Tamba Maru	July 5
Kamakura Maru	July 8
Mishima Maru	July 27
For San Francisco	
Colombia	June 22
China	June 24
Tenyo Maru	June 27
Vondel	July 4
Rindjani	July 16
Shinyo Maru	July 19
Venezuela	July 20
For Seattle	
Kashima Maru	June 26
Katori Maru	July 29
Manila Maru	Aug. 1
For Tacoma:	
Arabia Maru	June 12
Africa Maru	June 17
For Vancouver	
Empress of Japan	July 20
For Marseilles	
Saigon Maru	July 1
Shokwa Maru	July 16

HUNGER IS IMPAIRING GERMANY'S VITALITY

Labor Department Study Shows Disastrous Blunders In Food Administration

Washington, June 14.—Announcement by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor, of the results of a survey setting forth that Turkey is starving, that Germany and Austria are not starving, but are having a hard struggle to feed themselves; that Hungary is in better shape than either Germany or Austria, and that Bulgaria, so far as food is concerned, is suffering the least of all the countries covered, is based upon a long and careful investigation.

The survey shows that Germany has failed by a wide margin to live up to her reputation for efficiency in her attempts at food administration, having been obliged to reverse her policies in an effort to remedy in part the disastrous results of official blunders. It shows conclusively that the civil populations of Germany and Austria are suffering permanent physical deterioration from lack of proper food, that the death rate from tuberculosis is rapidly increasing, that growing boys and girls are not getting half the nourishment they should have, and that manual laborers are being underfed to about the same extent.

Profiteering, greed, the breakdown of transportation, and faulty organisation are set forth as big factors in the food situation of Germany and her allies.

Data which the department obtained concerning the effect of the food shortage upon the public health in Germany covers the period up to the late Spring of 1917, and it is believed, from the fragmentary reports which have since been received, that the situation has gradually become more serious.

The figures obtained show that during March, April and May, 1917, 1,032 persons in Berlin died of tuberculosis, as compared with 1,032 for the same period in the previous year; that deaths from pneumonia in Berlin for the same period were respectively 1,000 and 622, and deaths from other disease of the lungs, including pleurisy, 337 and 190.

Details are given to show that in 1917 children of 7 and 8 years, who required 1,700 calories daily, were provided with about 1,300, and that conditions among older person were even worse.

Men engaged in light work who required 2,450 calories were receiving about 1,200, and those engaged in heavy work who required from 3,500 to 6,000, according to their labors, received from 1,600 to 1,950. These examples were given not as proof that Germany was starving, but as an indication of the struggle for existence.

In Vienna the figures show that deaths from tuberculosis had jumped from 7,810 in 1915 to 9,651 in 1916, and information is to the effect that conditions since have been even worse.

Nurse Decorated By King George

MISS NORA FITZPATRICK

Miss Nora Fitzpatrick, a British Red Cross nurse, who has been decorated by King George for services rendered during the recent Irish uprising. A sister of Miss Fitzpatrick also was decorated by the King.

Germany Exhausted, Captives Officer Says

Declares Day Of Possible Victory Past And Nation Must Have Peace At Any Price

Paris, June 14.—A French officer, charged with the duty of examining prisoners, had before him a German officer who had been a personal acquaintance before the war. There was nobody to overhear their conversation except a guard who brought the captive into the room where the examinations were in progress. According to the French officer's account of the incident, this is what the German said:

"It is impossible for the war to last much longer. They told us we would win by Christmas, then by Easter. Christmas and Easter went by. When the present offensive began they told us we would win immediately. We are further from winning now than ever before.

"We must have peace, and that quickly. Our losses are frightful. My company has lost 80 percent in killed, and I am its last officer alive. The terriory back of our lines is hideous. It is all a hospital and cemetery.

"You will save Paris despite our attacks in mass, and we will obtain nothing, for there is only one thing to count—the finish. Germany can suffer no more. All our material cracks and our people are at the exhaustion point. It is Germany that must have peace soon, and at any price. We have not been quick enough. French tenacity has postponed too long the German victory, and now it is too late for us."

RURAL EXPRESS BENEFITS

In recognition of the value of rural express lines and their benefits, especially in agricultural sections, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of America has appointed district representatives in various parts of the country to suggest the most satisfactory routes over which such lines might be operated successfully.

Farmers now served by motor express lines state that without the trucks they would hardly be able to ship milk or garden produce and that their production has largely increased.

The rural express business has reached an interesting development in Maryland, where twenty lines carrying supplies into Baltimore and Washington have a daily capacity of 115,690 ton-miles, and can haul more than 100 tons a day into those markets and carry an equal amount of merchandise back to the farmers and country merchants.

The United States Food Administration has asked local food Administrations to assist the rural motor express plan, pointing out that one man with a truck can haul as much farm produce as three men with wagons and cover three times the distance.

The Motor Truck Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has issued a series of pamphlets giving a list of services to be rendered by such lines, the scale of charges, a sample cost sheet, suggestions for the preliminary survey of routes and canvass of prospective customers, operating plans, and general suggestions.

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society).

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Shanghai, August 1, 1918.
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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

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SAYS MORE U-BOATS WILL BE SENT OVER

Pollen Thinks Sinkings Will Encourage Germany But Predicts Naval Protection

REDUCED TO A 'NUISANCE'

But Submarine Warfare Has Sunk $6,250,000,000 Worth Of Ships

By Arthur H. Pollen

London, June 14.—The recent U-boat invasion of American waters has been so successful in tonnage sunk without any apparent compensating loss of submarines that we may be quite sure it will be repeated on a more ambitious scale. We can, I think, be equally sure that the scale cannot be increased without the risk to the U-boats being magnified out of all proportion, for the American Navy Department will certainly see that coastwise and Caribbean traffic is, so to speak, canalised, and, if necessity arises, will extend convoy protection to its more important units.

This incident lends new interest to the whole problem of defeating this conscienceless attempt to paralyse the world's traffic and once more provokes us to ask the question: Is the absolute and complete defeat of the submarine a practical possibility? In spite of what the navy has done, and of the very changed condition of things today from what they were a year ago, the problem is still intensely serious.

Speaking at Edinburgh a week or two ago the Prime Minister confirmed, with the full authority of the Admiralty, what some observers had already been rash enough to infer from published figures. He told us that the German submarine, though no longer a menace, was still a nuisance.

The Menace Of A Year Ago

Hardly more than a year ago it was a menace of appalling dimensions. The German plan and the German expectation were to destroy a million tons of British shipping a month and to frighten all neutral shipping off the seas. For two weeks in the month of April, 1917, the enemy attained this rate of destruction, and indeed surpassed it. In the three months—April, May, and June—he sank between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000 tons of British shipping alone, and very nearly 900,000 tons of neutral and allied shipping.

To call this a "menace" only is to understate the case. It was a sentence of death if it could have been continued. Today not only is he sinking much less than half of this, but with American help, we are building nearly twice as much tonnage as we were building. The Germans' immediate strategic aim, then, is defeated, for allied tonnage is growing and not diminishing.

But, if the word "menace" understates the position of a year ago, the word "nuisance" understates the present position. For in the month of April the world lost over 300,000 tons of shipping, and cargoes to correspond.

Dernberg in his recent speech said that the average cargo ton was worth £35 and that it cost £50 to replace a ton of shipping. At this rate the submarine war has already cost the anti-German world over £1,250,000,000 and must now be taxing us at the rate of over £300,000,000 a year. The economic loss, dislocation of plans and embarrassment to our military action involved—all of these are more formidable disadvantages, and the enemy can still impose them on us.

Ending The "Nuisance" Altogether

The nuisance, then, is in the vulgar phrase, an "awful nuisance," so bad, in fact, that we are compelled to ask if the measures that have ended the submarine as a menace can be expected to put an end to it altogether, or at least so greatly hamstring it, if you can hamstring a creature that has no hind legs, that its depredations can be made negligible. To answer this question involves examining how the efficiency of the submarine has in fact been halved during the last twelve months. We can then judge whether any or all of the methods employed bear in themselves hope for a complete and radical cure of this ghastly evil.

The anti-submarine campaign may be divided into two sides. One consits of measures of defense, as interposing between the submarine and its intended victim, with a view of defending that victim by sinking or threatening to sink the submarine. The other consists of measures of offense, namely, either methods of finding a submarine when at large and then pursuing it till it is destroyed, or methods, which, if the submarine tries to get to sea, will automatically block its passage or finally stop it from putting to sea.

The first involve tactics of defense, the second tactics of offense. Tactics of defense are made up as follows: First, convoying of ships by destroyers, sloops, trawlers, and submarines; secondly, arming of merchant ships; thirdly, careful stowing of cargoes, so that ships, when hit, remain afloat; fourthly, camouflage. Tactics of offense consist of, fifth, discovering a submarine by aircraft or hydrophone and then running it down by destroyers and annihilating it by depth charges; sixth stalking submarines at night, when they have to come to the surface to recharge their batteries; seventh, maintenance of mine barriers across routes which submarines must take to get to their field of operations; eighth, destruction of bases from which submarines issue.

Convoy The Most Effective Defense

Of the first group, the most effective, and, if historical precedent should be the guide to policy, the most obvious is to group ships liable to attack into squadrons and send them through the danger zone under convoy of vessels possessing the right armament for dealing with submarines and speed and handiness that will enable them to use that armament with the required rapidity.

A less effective and theoretically inferior measure of defense is to arm a merchant ship itself with guns. This measure is technically inefficient, because a gun is not the best weapon to use against a submarine, and, further, it is less effective when carried in slow than in rapid craft. It is theoretically inferior because it leads to dispersion of force, that is, guns.

No passive defense against torpedoes—that is, protecting ships by nets or otherwise—has been found which can make a hit innocuous, though much has been done in finding ways of so stowing cargo that ships will keep afloat after being hit, while camouflage at times is protective by preventing a submarine from seeing a merchantman until it is too late to manoeuver into a favorable position for attack.

Members Of Intelligence Bureau On Scout Duty

Members of the intelligence division of the Signal Corps now stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington, shown testing their observation powers at the camp. The men are detailed to the hills and from there make observations and telephone their findings back to headquarters.

20-Year Sentences For Seven Followers Of Pastor Russell

RutherfordAndHis Co-Workers Start Off To Prison Wearing Pink Carnations

New Pork, June 22.—Joseph F. Rutherford and six of the other seven Russellites convicted of violation of the espionage act were sentenced to twenty years each in the Atlanta penitentiary yesterday by Judge Howe, in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn. Sentence of the eighth defendant, Giovanni de Cecca, was deferred. His companions, each with a pink carnation in his lapel, marched jauntily out of court to start their sentence.

"This is the happiest day of my life," said Mr. Rutherford, on his way from the court to the jail. "To serve earthly punishment for the sake of one's religious beliefs is one of the greatest previleges a man could have."

In imposing sentence the judge declared that in his opinion the religious propaganda advocated and spread throughout the nation as well as among our Allies was "a greater danger than a division of the German army."

"If they had taken guns and swords," he said, "and joined the German army the harm they could have done would have been insignificant compared with the results of their propaganda. A person preaching religion usually has much influence, and if he is sincere he is all the more effective. This aggravates rather than mitigates the wrong they have done.

Favors Severe Punishment

"Therefore, as the only prudent thing to do with such persons, the court has concluded that the punishment should be severe. The sentence is that the defendants, Joseph F. Rutherford, William E. Van Amburgh, Robert J. Martin, Fred H. Robinson, George H. Fisher, Clayton, J. Woodworth and A. Hugh McMillan, serve a term of twenty years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., on each of the four counts of the indictment, but that the sentences commence and run concurrently."

The defendants retained self-possession that has characterised their conduct throughout the entire trial. As the judge's words fell on their ears not a shade of emotion crossed their faces. Relatives of the convicted men in the courtroom likewise sat quiet and did not change expression. Mrs. William E. Van Amburgh, wife of the treasurer of the International Bible Students' Association, who has sat through the three weeks of the court proceedings with her eyes every moment on the lean, stooped figure of her husband, presented the same contented countenance that she has worn every day in the courtroom. The loyal Russellites, who packed the courtroom to twice its normal capacity simply listened to the verdict and after court was adjourned shook hands with each other and went home.

Sing in Courtroom

One of the strangest demonstrations that the marshal's office in the Brooklyn Federal Court has ever seen was held by the families and intimate friends of the convicted men soon after the prisoners had been taken to the grand jury room. Messengers were sent out for fruit, candy and sandwiches, and after a short prayer meeting a gala feast was spread. Following this the whole company made the old building ring with the strains of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and other hymns.

"It is all God's will," they told each other, with faces almost radiant "Some day the world will know what all this means. Meanwhile let us be thankful for the grace of God that has sustained the dear brothers and sisters during their trial and look forward to the great day that is to come."

Counsel for the defense announced that they would take immediate steps to appeal the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Jesse Fuller, one of the defense's attorneys, made every legal effort yesterday morning before the sentence was imposed to have the verdict set aside. Every motion was denied by Judge Howe, and one of the motions made on the ground that the "ascendency of the mind of the court had affected the freedom of the witnesses, the defendants and the counsel for the defense," evoked from the court a severe reprimand.

Reprimand for Counsel

"All this trouble has been caused by Mr. Sparks," said Judge Howe. "The court has been most lenient, but since counsel has, in the course of the trial, tried to impeach the Department of Justice, the Attorney General, the District Attorney and all the clergy of the land, I'm not surprised your attack is now directed against the court."

Judge Howe took a further occasion to reprimand Mr. Sparks when he thanked the counsel, "with the exception of Mr. Sparks," for the "dignified and lawyerlike way in which they tried the case."

SWISS WATCHMAKERS CLOSE

Demands Of Labor And Export Conditions Force Action

Berne, May 28.—Many watch manufacturers have closed the doors of their shops. Organised labor demanded higher wages, giving the higher cost of living as a reason. The manufacturers are unable to pay higher wages, for export facilities are diminishing rapidly and it is almost impossible to obtain certain raw materials. The men employed as watchmakers probably will find remunerative work in munition shops, but it is feared that the Swiss watch industry will be ruined by war conditions and never recover from the blow.

Are You One of Ten?

Approximately ten percent of the foreign population in most cities of China becomes afflicted annually with dysentery, influenza, malaria, typhoid fever, small pox or other more or less serious disease. *That means one out of every ten persons is stricken!*

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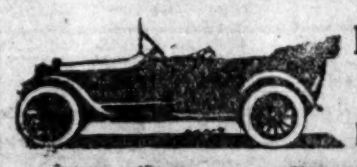

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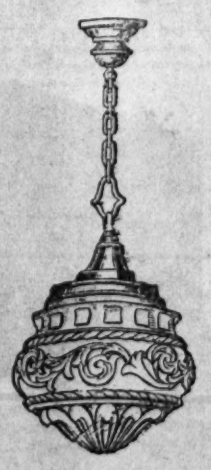

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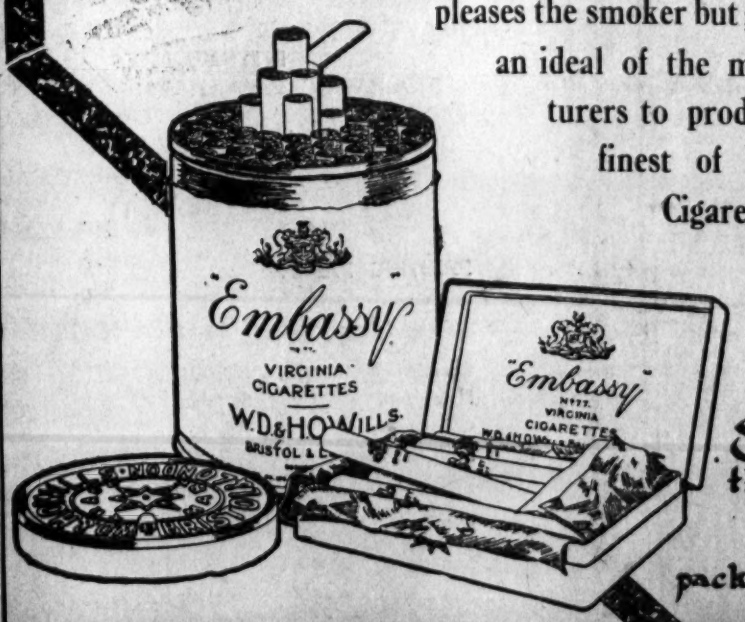

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ITALIAN-AMERICANS UNITE FOR LOYALTY

Roman Legion Founded In New York To Fight Enemy Propaganda

BRANCHES IN MANY CITIES

Aims To Counteract False Reports About Army, Navy, And Temper Of People

New York, June 14.—The Roman Legion, an organisation of Americans of Italian descent for general patriotic purposes, and particularly for the combating of enemy propaganda among the Italian-speaking population of America, was formally founded yesterday in a meeting held by representative Italians from all parts of the country at the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 203 Broadway. Delegates were present from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Providence, Detroit and other cities; and at the same time there was being held in each of these cities a meeting for the organisation of the local committee, of which the delegate to the New York conference is to act as Chairman.

The particular purpose of the legion is to counteract false reports about the army, navy and temper of the people both in Italy and the United States, which enemy agents have been actively circulating among the Italian-Americans. Counterpropaganda through the Italian press and a special corps of speakers will be organised and followed up by intensive patriotic work conducted through the local committees.

Resolutions Are Adopted

The following resolutions were adopted and copies sent to President Wilson, Governor Whitman, Mayor Hylan and other public officials:

The New York City Division of the Roman Legion of America, a national organisation devoted to meeting pro-German propaganda with pro-American propaganda, in convention assembled:

Resolves to place at the disposal of the National Government and of the State authorities our facilities and our services to the end that Hun lies disseminated among the Italian-speaking people of America shall be met with truth.

We appeal to the people of Italian origin to support by every means at their command, through the press and otherwise, the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, and the administration in each city of the State in this war.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively to assist America and to arouse the interest of our people and mold opinion in the justice of the cause of America.

Dr. Antonio Stella, who has taken the leading part in the organisation of the movement, was elected President of the legion; A. P. Giannini, Mgr. Alfonso Arcese, R. Bragno, and Stefano Miele, Vice Presidents; Professor Vittorio Racca, Secretary, and Joseph N. Francolini, Treasurer. The Executive Committee also includes the local Chairman and there is a national Advisory Council.

Sees Warning in Russia

Justice John J. Freschi, Temporary Chairman of the meeting, expressed the necessity for its work in his opening address. "We can't forget our fighting men," he said, "nor should we allow conditions to arise that tend to discourage them, nor permit discord and disloyalty to creep in among them, any more than we should permit them to be worried for any reason. Our work demands that we crush disloyalty and sedition wherever found, and if we fail in this respect, if the pernicious propaganda is allowed to go on unchecked, we will be at the mercy of the Hun agents some day just as Russia is today.

"This Roman Legion of America marks an epoch in the history of Italians in America. It typifies the intense interest and serious purpose of our people to back the Government of the United States, and to support it not alone by words but by work as well.

"Enemy propaganda is well organised and seems to be employing many agencies through which to do its work of destruction. To meet this we are compelled to resort to every means at our command. Our national enemy works stealthily. Its paid and volunteer agents are found secretly and cunningly engaged in dark places from which they disseminate their lies, and imagine what a shock it is to discover that some of them hide behind and exploit their American citizenship.

"In trying to put a ban on war rumors that are false and to curb the gossip mongers who tell wild stories of the conflict, who would incite others to mutiny and insubordination, and whose designs and activities are to discredit the Allies, let me invite all, whether members of this legion or not, to answer this call to duty, to solicit aid, to investigate and keep informed, and I firmly believe that right will triumph in the end.

"There are no racial considerations now. We must merely concern ourselves with the measure of a man's work and divide them as those who do and those who do not. We pledge to give our best to the American Republic."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

LOOKS TO ME AS THOUGH THE BIRD WITH HIS BACK TO ME IS GONNA BUY AT THAT TABLE - THEY'RE LETTING HIM TELL ALL THE STORIES
OH HE'S HOOKED THEY'LL OUTSIT HIM HE'LL FINALLY ORDER UP THE CHECK AN' SETTLE THEY'RE YESSING HIM TO DEATH
HERE'S ONE I TOLD AT THE DINNER TO THE BOSS
HA-HA-HA- THAT LAST ONE WAS A WHALE - HA-HA HA-
TELL EDDIE THAT ONE ABOUT THE TWO TOMMIES IN THE TRENCH THAT'S THE PIP - PUT IN THAT COCKNEY TALK TOO
OH - YES - THEY SAY THAT'S THE BEST STORY YOU EVER TOLD
I'VE PASSED THAT TABLE 15 TIMES SO FAR WITH THIS CHECK AN' NOBODY GIVES ME A TUMBLE
INDOOR SPORTS
LAMPING A COUPLE OF NICKEL NURSERS WHO ARE YESSING A NEW GUY ALONG AS THE WAITER HOVERS AROUND WITH THE CHECK FOR THE EATS

OLD PHRASES HANG ON

Science And Invention Quite Outrun Our Rhetorical Forms Of Speech

In a reference to modern speed records an esteemed contemporary remarks that our achievements are actually outrunning our rhetoric. The old forms of speech that only the other day stood for expressions of the ultimate have already become obsolete. And yet the world is still using these phrases and similes to signify supremacy, and probably will continue to use them indefinitely.

"Although airplanes now easily go more than 150 miles an hour," says this commentator, "somehow the phrase 'mile a minute' still means speed." Popular phrases of special significance somehow stick to our speech, despite changing conditions that render them comparatively ineffectual. At first thought this might seem to be due to the survival of an older generation to whom these phrases meant and continue to mean all that could be said in a generalisation of superior mass or motion. When the new generation, to whom the modern measures of bigness and speed are mentally familiar from childhood, holds full sway in the world it might be thought that these old phrases will be likely to pass out.

But that may be doubted. These measures mean something after all. "Mile a minute," for that matter, is comparatively modern. It is not so very many years ago that that speed was first attained by a railroad train. Within recent years it had been far exceeded by automobiles and motor cycles in racing exhibitions, and now the airplanes have no difficulty in doing better than two miles a minute. The thoroughbred horse about reverses this record at his best, making a mile in two minutes. But some of us can remember the days when "two-forty" signified the sublimation of equine trotting speed. And "two-forty" still stands for speed, somehow, when one is talking about horses. In actual practice the mark has long been relegated to the antiquated, but as a figure of speech it has not lost its significance. A horse that can trot a mile in two minutes and forty seconds is still a mighty good horse.

Human respect for speed depends chiefly upon the method of locomotion that is employed. Human legs are one thing, a bicycle is another, an automobile is another, and a railroad train is another, while an airplane is "still something else again." All these have their measures of supremacy as established by the records, but in speaking of speed in an abstract sense "a mile a minute" will probably never lose its rhetorical force. That rate is about as fast as any rational human being wants to move when he is on the level of mundane things. For him it represents the acme of speed and always will. Flying, of course, is another matter. That gives a man a sense of remoteness which makes the speed seem less terrific.

It is much the same with some of our other popular rhetorical forms. In expressing numbers in a way to give sharp emphasis to a remark, "thousand" and "million" serve their well-recognised and adequate purposes, and the significance has in no wise been lessened by the fact that in the literal sense our ideas of numbers have become greatly swollen in recent years. In referring to human beings an idea of a crowd is conveyed by saying "a thousand" or "thousands," according to the circumstances.

If a man wishes to give absolute emphasis to a negative he is quite likely to say, "No, a thousand times no." What he really means is that his negative resolution is so firm that he would be willing to repeat it an indefinite number of times. So far as his meaning is concerned he might as well say, "a million times, no." But only a man of some habitual violence of speech would say this. It gives an impression of wild extravagance. "Thousand," while being comparatively moderate, somehow seems more forceful.

When we come to money, "million" is the word, but here would seem to be one exception in the matter of rhetorical stability. It is already beginning to lose some of its force. In designating a person we still use "millionaire" as a common noun to set him apart from the multitude, but we have to use the prefix "multi" in order to arouse any awe. As for money itself, we are now thinking collectively in billions, and a mere million is a picayune sum. If the par value continues to shrink most of us may be ready to regard a million dollars with positive contempt. But so far as speed goes, "mile a minute" ought to prove rhetorically sufficient for many years to come.—*Providence Journal.*

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Aug. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Aug. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 9
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle Aug. 3
For Europe, etc.:—
Per ..... Aug. 3

MAILS DUE.

From U. S. and Canada:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Aug. 3

N.B. A parcel post for the United Kingdom via Suez, will be closed at 1 p.m. on Saturday, August 2, at the British Post Office.

Matrimony Forced In U.S. Say Germans

Amsterdam, June 10.—German newspapers just received here contain a precious bit of American "news" which ought to be disheartening to bachelors. The following is a literal translation:

"In Bloomington bachelor life is officially prohibited. An investigating commission discovered that a great number of young ladies, widows, widowers and bachelors were each alone occupying large houses. If they should marry their houses could be turned over to other families to live in and a great deal of expense, such as lighting, heating, etc., could be eliminated.

"So the women were given the privilege to demand a husband, and no citizen is permitted to refuse to marry a woman who demands him provided he is able to support a family. In desperate cases where the man persists in his refusal to marry a compromise may be effected which would compel the man to keep in his house and feed three orphans or two cripples for the duration of the war.

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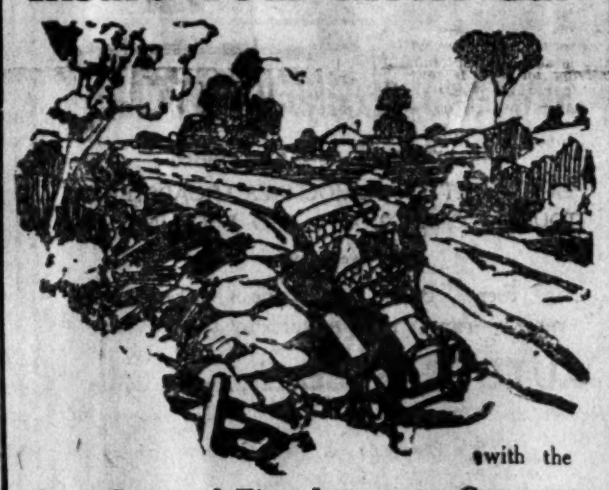

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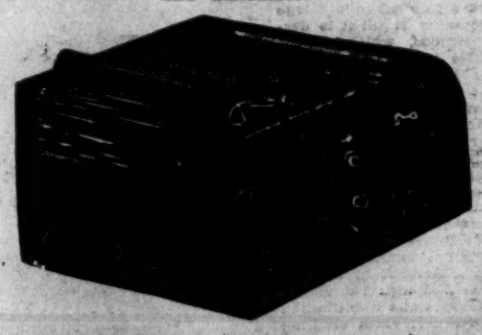

All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

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BELGIANS ENSLAVED UNDER NEW PRETEXT

Germans Base Deportations On Order Requiring Help in 'Public Calamity'

FORCED LABOR AT FRONT

Minister Presents To Lansing A Statement Of Cruelties Inflicted

Washington, June 14.—Deportation and forced labor inflicted upon Belgian civilians by the German Government not only continue unabated but have taken on a new character, according to a memorandum presented to Secretary of State Lansing by the Belgian Minister, made public today. The memorandum contains a copy of the protest sent to the German Governor General of occupied Belgium by the Belgian Senate and House of Representatives in March.

The deportation of civilians is being carried on, states the memorandum, especially in the military zone which comprises the two Flanders, and a great part of the provinces of Hainaut. Namur, and Luxemburg. During March of this year, 2,700 men from all conditions of life were taken from Lockeren, in East Flanders, to do military work on the western front. Moerbeke, Waohtebeke, and the surrounding region were called upon during the same month to furnish 800 civilians to lay railroads.

The names of all girls and women from 14 to 40 years were required by the Germans from Alost and its district. Some of the boys deported are as young as 13½ years. High schools and grammar schools have been called upon to furnish their quotas.

Those deported, instead of being sent to Germany as in the past, the memorandum says, are now being sent to work in the region behind the German front in France and Belgium. The Germans also appear to have changed their reasons for the deportations. The pretext formerly used—to give work to the unemployed—has been abandoned, and now the deportations are being made on the ground that by an order issued by the German General Headquarters "every inhabitant of the country may be compelled to give his help in case of public calamity, even outside his residence."

Under the new pretext the German Government, says the memorandum, continues "to tear the Belgians away from their homes in order to transport them into regions immediately behind the German front in France and Belgium. There they are herded like cattle in special camps, compelled to do work of a military character or interest. Many are sent into the zone of operations and exposed to the fire of Belgian or Allied batteries. Besides, they are subjected to bad treatment and brutality; their complaints do not reach the outside world, for the military zone where they are sent is strictly closed and no delegate of a neutral power is ever allowed to enter that territory.

"In the camps where the Belgian deported persons are kept, the worst conditions prevail. They are exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, badly equipped, without clothing to change, poorly housed, insufficiently and badly nourished, and compelled to do excessive labor. As punishment for their refusal, these persons are subjected to blows from rifle butts, or they are tied for long hours to a post, with nothing to eat the whole day, except some soup and a piece of bread in the evening. Sometimes they are confined to a cell and then their daily ration is reduced to a piece of bread with water twice a day, and soup only every fourth day.

"Illness, and especially tuberculosis, depletes the ranks of these workers already demoralised and weakened, and whose capacity for resistance is greatly reduced. Many die, and others are sent to hospitals, where they arrive only as living skeletons."

FIVE BILLIONS IN BIG GUNS FOR OUR ARMY

Bill Reported To House Reveals Purpose To Blast Allied Way Straight To Rhine

By James R. Nourse

America is ready to launch a big gun programme for three more years of war. The guns will be built for the primary purpose of slashing Germany's last defenses. The guns will equip three field armies of 1,375,000 men each.

This is the meaning of the $5,000,000,000 fortifications bill which was reported to the House June 22. It reveals the purposes of General Pershing and the Allied staffs to carry the war clear to the German border and assault the citadels along the Rhine with ten, twelve and fourteen inch guns and sixteen-inch mortars.

The program was formulated by General Pershing, approved by the Allied War Council in Paris and by the General Staff of the War Department here.

The exact amount carried in the bill is $5,435,096,234, of which $623,465,845 are in contract authorisations and $2,811,630,379 in cash. For the artillery program $500,000,000 is allowed in cash and $729,731,295 in authorisations, making a total of $1,229,731,295. Field artillery and ammunition are to receive the bulk of the total appropriations, $5,408,065,845 being allowed for these purposes, the balance of $27,030,379 being for sea coast defenses and other purposes.

Works To Equals Krupps

About $40,000,000 is allowed for the plant being constructed at Neville Island, near Pittsburgh. It will manufacture guns from the steel ingots up to the finished weapon. It will equal the Krupp works at Essen.

Representative Boreland, of Missouri, chairman of the Fortifications Committee, gave some interesting facts in regard to the bill. He said:

"The paramount need of the hour is to provide for ample field artillery for the use of the army in Europe.

"A certain number of field guns are allotted to each division, corps and army, and in addition to this, there is a plan of heavy ordnance embracing the ten, twelve and fourteen inch guns and the sixteen inch mortars. Included also are a number of guns that have been transferred from the navy for the use of the army.

To Use Spare Navy Guns

"Some of these are spare guns of the most modern type, which are a reserve stock for the fleet and not actually needed for the equipment of any naval vessel. Others constitute obsolete guns, which are no longer used on American vessels, but which are serviceable for land use.

"In addition there are a number of coast defense guns running from five to twelve inch which will be mounted on railway carriages and on motorised trailers.

"This gun construction plan is so large that it has taxed to the utmost the production resources of the country. The hearings disclose that General Pershing is now purchasing in France field artillery equipment for thirty divisions of the American army, including both guns and shells. The French are meeting these orders, and in fact, are delivering the supplies faster than our troops require them.

Use French Supply Until 1919.

"It is calculated that all of the field artillery and ammunition needed for the American forces in France now and January, 1919, will be supplied from French sources, and in the meantime we will attain quantity production in this country.

"Instead of being called a fortification bill, this bill ought to be entitled 'The Bill to Provide Scientific Armament for a Modern Army.' It is devoted to the most modern form of field artillery, ammunition, explosives, trench mortars, anti-aircraft defenses, gas bombs, railway mounts, motorised batteries, aviation and other items which have scarcely appeared heretofore in the fortifications bill.

"It puts Uncle Sam abreast with the modern discoveries of the age, and will, when carried out, equip this army in the way of field artillery and auxilliary weapons, both in variety and extent, as no other army has equipped in any war in history."

Force To Cross Rhine

Mr. Borland said the hearings held by the committee had convinced him that the program of field artillery indicates the American forces in France will not be confined to trench fighting, or even to open field fighting. He said:

"I can draw from this program of big guns but one inference, and that is the American army will be prepared, to cross the Rhine in full force and full strength commensurate with any obstacle which it may encounter."

The bill provides for eight aviation stations along the Atlantic coast to establish an aerial patrol against any submarine attacks. For this purpose $10,500,000 is appropriated.

The Senate Military Committee today completed the twelve billion dollar army appropriation bill. The President is authorised to increase the size of the army to any number he may deem necessary, to recruit a Slavic legion in the United States, and to train in this country soldiers from Central and South America.

Belfast Riveter Breaks World's Record

JOHN LOWRY.

John Lowry, a worker in the shipyards of Belfast, Ireland, is the accredited champion riveter of the world. In a nine-hour shift, Lowry drove 7,841 rivets, smashing all previous records and setting a mark which probably will stand for some time.

EVEN SWITZERLAND NOW HAS FAT CARDS

They Are Added To A Long List Of Food Saving Measures

MANY COMPLAINTS MADE

People Urged To Use Peanuts And Fruit Stones As Substitutes

Zurich, June 10.—Neutral countries are now feeling the scarcity of articles of food and are compelled to adopt rationing measures, thus following the footsteps of belligerent countries. Switzerland is adding to the bread card, meat card, etc., a new saving device—the fat card. Commenting on the impending innovation the Neue Zuercher Zeitung says:

"Of course the coming of the fat card is greeted with a general chorus of howling and cursing. The bread card received the same sort of welcome. However, systematic rationing of all our food is only to be welcomed when you consider the necessity of justly and equally feeding a whole people.

"It is the only way to make possible a fair distribution and it is the only way to suppress mean egotism. The fat portion prescribed by our Government is sufficient for these extraordinary times of general food shortage. But even in peace times the housewife could hardly use 500 grammes a month for each person.

Wholesome Lesson

"It does no harm at all if we are somewhat restricted in the use of fats. It will be a wholesale lesson to many of us. Some people were in the habit of wasting fat in shameful manner. It belonged to the requirements of an elegant kitchen to soak everything in fat. It became customary to trim the fat off boiled and roasted meat and even off ham and leave it on the plate. And then fat such as butter was added to meat and eggs which contain enough fat of their own. Here the cooks squander a lot of fat because it is the easiest way.

"Some restriction and a little more thoughtfulness in preparing dishes will harm nobody. Overanxious people are howling about starvation. They forget that the poor who form a very numerous part of our population always had to economize in the use of fats. Besides, man can get along without fat for a time. For most of our foods contain fat in another form. A shortage of fat might become serious if we had no substitutes, such as cornstarch and sugar. Every ounce of fat can be replaced by two ounces of starch.

"Of course, weather and climate affect the amount of fats required by the human body. A person working hard during cold weather needs more fats than otherwise. As a whole, though, man is able to adopt himself and his craving for fats is more a matter of habit than of necessity. In the kitchen butter should be displaced by oils. Oil is cheaper and well answers all purposes in frying and baking.

"Peanuts may be used as a substitute for fat in the preparation of many dishes. All kernels and stones of fruit should be collected for the production of oil. A kilogram of cherry stones will yield 720 grammes of shells and 280 grammes of inner kernels. The latter will yield 67 grammes of oil.

"Peach and plum stones may be treated similarly and will give the same results. Even the pits of apples, pears and oranges can be made to produce oil. Pumpkins too contain a wealth of oil. Mostly all of these oil yielding particles are thrown away as useless.

"Children should be taught to pick them up and collect them. Depots should be established where the children—and others too—can turn in their collections. The rising generation must become imbued with the desire to serve their country. Planting of sunflowers along roads, walks and railroad tracks must be encouraged.

"If all this is done systematically and faithfully the present shortage of fat will mean nothing to our people. It may be felt as an annoyance in the kitchen and the palate may miss something, but it will not cause any malnutrition of the people."

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WEATHER

Fresh monsoon on our coasts. Thunderstorms in the central district. Signs of a distinct typhoon at the Carolines Islands.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 2, 1918

Preposterous Demands

IT has long been customary for far-reaching Japanese demands to be presented to the Chinese Government at every opportunity and on the slightest and shallowest grounds, and this taut attitude of being ready to pounce upon China every day in the week and twice on Sundays has in no wise been relaxed since Europe and the United States became preoccupied in the larger issues of the present war. But a set of demands drawn up by a private Japanese body in Shanghai, savoring almost of an ultimatum to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai, marks a new departure which throws a peculiar light on the mentality of those having the hardihood to conceive such a thing. The demands have been drafted by a body known as the Japanese Residents' Corporation, and their substance is that the Imperial Japanese Government shall open negotiations with the Municipal Council of Shanghai with a view to the Hongkew District of Shanghai being in future exclusively policed by Japanese, and that monetary compensation be exacted in respect of Japanese killed, injured or involved in material loss, and that educational funds be demanded for the children of the killed in connection with the Sino-Japanese disturbances that took place in July following the arrest of a Japanese sailor who smashed up a Chinese watchmaker's establishment.

If we search for the root causes of the recent scandalous and disgraceful occurrences and the present Japanese agitation, they may be legitimately traced to the mistake that was made on the part of the Council in conceding the principle of allowing Japanese policemen to function in the Hongkew District. The main reason for the introduction of Japanese police within the confines of the Settlement was that it was hoped and expected that they would be able efficiently to control their own nationals, but the very object for which this was done was defeated the very first time an emergency arose.

From the moment the first spark was ignited by the Japanese sailor in the Chinese watchmaker's shop to the crowning climax of the affair, when Chinese policemen were provoked into avenging the savage stabbing of one of their number, leading almost to his death, the Japanese police failed to perform the duty for which presumably they were put in their posts, and there is cumulative evidence unfortunately that the disturbances were permitted to assume the serious dimensions they did with their tacit approval. Despite the higher scale of pay allowed to the Japanese municipal police by comparison with the Chinese members, the former failed to perform the most elementary part of their duty—the preservation of peace and good order in the Settlement, for which purpose they were put there, not for the purpose of fulfilling an ornate function.

In view of the circumstances under which the disturbances took place, and bearing in mind the authors and originators of the whole trouble, it is difficult to take seriously the introductory part of the Japanese demands about the infliction of an outrage on "law-abiding" Japanese residents and the "trespassing" by Chinese police into the shops and residences of Japanese, nothing being said, of course, about the indefensible smashing of an innocent Chinese watchmaker's shop, the suggestion apparently being that we should make fish of the one and fowl of the other.

The plum of the unconscious humor lurking in the demands of the Japanese Residents' Corporation is reserved for the concluding passage of the demands: "The police authorities should always be kind and considerate in meeting with the Japanese residents and deal with them with sympathy and at the same time should strictly control the undesirables," which, by the way, is precisely what the Chinese police endeavored to do and had every right to do in arresting the rowdy seaman in the Chinese watchmaker's shop.

So far from granting the demands of the Japanese Residents' Corporation for the exclusive policing of the Hongkew District by Japanese, we would suggest for the earnest consideration of the responsible authorities of the Settlement the pressing advisability of withdrawing the Japanese policemen already existent. Their introduction was a mistake which there is yet time to remedy. Feeling between Chinese and Japanese has been, and is, running high for very obvious reasons into which we need not here enter. It is regrettable that such a feeling should exist, but it is not to be disputed for a single moment that such a feeling does exist. Instead of being a factor for the safety of the Settlement, Japanese police cannot but be an irritant and even a menace. Japanese and Chinese police functioning cheek by jowl are bound to come into conflict in view of what has happened and in view of the political relations of the two countries. Besides, the Japanese Residents' Corporation cannot maintain the validity of the contention that Japanese interests in Shanghai have precedence over Chinese. Nineteen-twentieths of the population of Shanghai consists of Chinese, and if anyone is entitled to precedence, it is surely the Chinese, the hospitality of whose shores we are enjoying. It is a piece of downright mendacity to suggest for a moment that the Chinese have been responsible for the origin of the recent disturbances. The art of self-restraint is perhaps nowhere in the world so deep-seated as in the average Chinese, and it is absurd to suggest that the Chinese police, who are not the least disciplined section of the Municipal Police Force, should have taken into their heads to commit a gratuitous and unprovoked assault on the "law-abiding" and much-maligned Japanese. Nothing but the gravest provocation could have been sufficient to goad the Chinese police to the pitch of feeling that was manifested last month. That the Japanese Residents' Corporation should now have the calm audacity to try and fasten the blame for the disturbances on the wrong party is adding insult to injury. The demand for the exclusive policing of the Hongkew District by Japanese is beneath notice, but the question of withdrawing Japanese police altogether from the International Settlement should certainly be proceeded with by the Council without delay, if a recrudescence of last month's disturbances is to be avoided.

Correspondence

Why Split Up The International Settlement?

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

SIR,—I think I voice the sentiments of a very large part of the American community of Shanghai when I write in protest against the "demands" put forward by the Japanese Residents' Corporation regarding the policing of Hongkew. Of course, all foreigners in Shanghai, not to mention the Chinese, are affected by this attempt to set apart one section of the International Settlement as belonging to one nationality. But Americans are especially interested because they have always had a sentimental interest in Hongkew. It was at one time an American concession (some of the old boundary stones are still to be seen) and Americans like to think that by giving up their concession they took an active part in the formation of the present International Settlement.

Americans have never regretted that their government relinquished Hongkew, but they do most seriously object to its Japanisation.

There never should have been any Japanese additions to the police force in the first place. If the Japanese have a right to demand Japanese, then why not import a few dozen American policemen? Or add a Portuguese branch to the police service? Carry this thing to its logical conclusion and we may expect to have every nationality in Shanghai represented on the police force, with bickerings and jealousies because one nationality happens to be more liberally represented than another.

In conclusion let me recall a bit of history to our excitable Japanese friends. A few years after the opening of Japan to Western civilization, a Japanese mob burned the American Legation in Tokio and murdered the Secretary of the Legation. But the United States government did not find it necessary to demand a share in the policing of Tokio. Can't the Japanese now leave undisturbed the section which is America's contribution to the International Settlement of Shanghai? Enclosing my card, I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

AMERICA.

The Editor's Appeal

In this kind of weather approximately so many typographical errors on the editorial page seem unavoidable and essential and all we ask of our esteemed and perspiring proofreaders is that they put as many as possible of the irreducible minimum in the extracts from valued contemporaries and as few as possible in the original work, if any.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Charles At Canossa

While The Austrian Emperor Does Penance His War Power Fades

(By an Austrian Contributor to The New York Times)

The fateful pilgrimage of King Henry IV. of Germany in the Winter of 1077 to the fortified Papal castle at Canossa, before whose gates he appeared in the garb of penance, is, to this day, considered by every German as one of the saddest episodes of his country's history. In the same light appears today and will, in all probability for generations to come, appear to the Austrian peoples the humiliating trip of Emperor Charles I. to the Imperial headquarters of William II., who evidently, ever since his arrival to the throne of his brigand model ancestor, Frederick II., dreamed of translating into Prussian prose the great spiritualistic world-dominion policy of Pope Hildebrand.

While the crafty Hohenzollern was still in Vienna on that cold November day of 1916, shedding a few official tears over the mortal remains of his faithful ally and docile instrument, Francis Joseph, I had, in this very place, suggested that the statesmen of the Entente connect directly with Schoenbrun, profiting by the accession of a new, apparently honest, energetic, and peace-loving ruler, by the death, at the Ballplatz, of the pro-Berlin Austrian foreign policy, and, finally, by the ingrained anti-Prussian sentiments of three-fifths of the population of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in order to separate the two Kaisers.

The "Dear Sixtus" letters of March, 1917, fully confirmed my diagnosis of the disposition and character of Charles I., who was then and is, no doubt, still today anxious to throw off the humiliating, cruel yoke of Prussia. He was, it is true, taken red-handed and, for the time being at least, is being forced to eat his own words and to put, in the way of atonement for his momentary spirit of independence, his signature under a new "alliance" a la Brest-Litovsk.

The following comment, as quoted in your issue of May 15 by the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, one of the most popular dailies of Vienna, not only throws a lurid light upon the psychology of the "faithful ally" on the Danube, after nearly four years of common fighting and suffering, but also contains a ray of hope that all those camouflage conquests and "treaties" in the Balkans and Russia will be some day "nullified" and branded as scraps of paper by the victorious Allies:

"Do not let us deceive ourselves. This tone of antagonism to Germany is heard in many places. There are vast bodies of our population who still fail to see any value in our alliance with Germany, and who, even after the evidence of the last four years of faithful friendship on the part of our ally, resent the intimate connection between us and our dependence on one another.

* * *

"Is it not true, perhaps, that these people dislike Germany merely because of the good order which prevails there in contrast with the disorder which prevails in Austria? * * *

"Whatever people may say or think, Austria-Hungary's future is by the side of Germany. This cannot be avoided, no matter how much hatred we display, no matter how much we give utterance to our envy."

Austria finds herself today in a position somewhat similar to that in which Russia was after the overthrowing of the Tsar.

Let us be just toward those poor, ignorant mujiks, 85 percent of whom can neither read nor write and certainly had, in the March days of 1917, not the slightest idea of the real causes and purposes of the present war. These good-hearted but stupid masses of farmers and workingmen were as clay in the hands of the shrewd Bolshevist molders, whose politico-economical dreams were of the same family with those of the Prussian Junkers, with the difference, however, that the proletariat of the world should enjoy the spoils of the war.

Then, the Russian Army had, as it sincerely believed at that time, practically nothing more to fight for. The Austrian masses at this hour take a similar view of the present situation as far as the higher and ultimate interests of their country are concerned: Servia, Rumania, and Russia have been successively and successfully invaded, conquered and cut up into pieces and morsels, the first for Germany, the latter for her poor relation, Austria.

The monarchy of the Hapsburgs has no quarrel whatever either of a political or economical nature with either France, England, or the United States, all three of them loved and respected by its peoples.

And Italy? Well, she really hates Austria, and has a right to hate her former oppressor, but there is not a single Austrian who genuinely hates Italy. To become slaves of Prussia, which deprived Austria of her beautiful rich province, Silesia, which beat her to her knees in 1866 and forced her, in 1914, into the present murder of nations? Never! Every Austrian would a thousand times rather give up the Trentino and even a part of the Dalmatian coast, and Empress Zita, the Italian Princess, can be relied upon for giving her O. K. to the transaction.

And Belgium, one of whose princesses their beloved Kronprinz Rudolph married forty years ago, in the hope of making her some day Empress of Austria? Belgium, whither also Archduke Maximilian, the unfortunate brother of Francis Joseph, went in 1857 to choose his bride? Catholic Belgium, whose shrines and priests are sacred to the 49,000,000 out of the 51,000,000 of

(Continued on Page 7)

The White Guards Of Finland

The Bitter Struggle Seen As A War On Bolshevism

By Herman Montagu Donner

(New York Times)

I am interested to see that Mr. Santeri Nuorteva makes a more or less serious attempt to reply to my letter in The Times, setting forth the facts of the civil war in Finland.

It is, of course, necessary for Mr. Nuorteva, as long as he is allowed to pose in the United States as what he signs himself, the "Representative in the United States of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Finland," to appear to justify himself and his position, desperately in need as they are of such justification. His claim to do so, however, is doubly invalidated, first by the fatal circumstance that the body he purports to represent has not only ceased to exist, but was at all times without legal sanction or recognition, existing simply as the creation of brute force temporarily triumphant through the assistance of hired foreign arms; and, in the second place, by virtue of his own utterance at the Carnegie Hall meeting, the exact wording of which, taken from stenographic notes made on the spot, is as follows:

"I am not interested in the Finnish question from the national point of view; not at all. I would like to see Finland a part of the federated Republic of Russia!"

Of course, his astounding declaration, which could never have been made before a genuine Finnish gathering, squares absolutely with the Bolshevist doctrines, and was therefore enthusiastically applauded by an audience that was overwhelmingly non-Finnish.

The very fact that Mr. Nuorteva's audience on that occasion, supposed to mark his official welcome to these hospitable shores, was thus constituted, affords us a key to the whole situation. Mr. Nuorteva does not really represent the Finns, and he does represent the Russian Bolshevist movement, as is conclusively proved, if any additional proof be requisite, by his speech at the Marx centennial celebration at the People's House in this city three or four days ago, when he is quoted by the reporter of The New York Tribune as saying:

"Exactly as the autonomy of the various States in this country has lapsed, so will the boundaries now separating nation from nation be swept away through the action of the united labor movement of the world."

This was the Socialist gathering at which the statements were made and applauded that the British and French workingmen were against the Lloyd George and Clemenceau Governments, and that "the Russian revolution shines as a beacon light to labor, because it furnishes the concrete proof of what the workers can do if they will!" Yea, verily! Thus we see that Mr. Nuorteva is a Bolsheviki first and a Finn afterward. How this elucidates not only his own chain of argument, but likewise the baleful conduct of the revolutionary body in whose name he speaks!

Mr. Nuorteva, in his would-be reply to my letter, starts out by remarking that "if the White Guard Government really represented the desire of the Finnish people it would not have been hiding in the sparsely settled northern part of Finland before the Kaiser's army came to its aid."

This is, of course, wholly false.

To begin with, the White Guard Government was at no time in hiding. In the second place, it was not in a sparsely settled region, but had its headquarters in the populous city of Vasa, capital of Oesterbotten, (East Bothnia,) historically the most important of all the provinces of Finland, and containing over 540,000 inhabitants; in the third place, it had repeatedly beaten the forces of the Red Guard, as well as those of the invading Russians, long before any of the Kaiser's unwelcome troops had entered the country.

Now, if I am to hold a brief for the Finnish people, let me, in the first place, make my own position perfectly clear. Neither Mr. Nuorteva nor any other individual can make me out to be a German sympathiser. No one can exceed me in the loathing I feel for the Kaiser and all the various instruments of his brutal tyranny, lust, and treachery that have plunged the world into a deluge of blood and misery beyond computation or description—my own war poems, which have been appearing off and on in The New York Times for the best part of a year, have placed that fact beyond all cavil. But I am bound to acknowledge that, if there stands one single item to the Teutons' credit in the black ledger of their endless crimes during the last four years, it is to be found in the fact that they supplied arms to the Finnish Constitutionalists, after the later had applied fruitlessly to France and Sweden for assistance, and were consequently faced with imminent destruction at the hands of the anarchist Red Guard and their Allies, the Russian soldiery, with the inevitable threatened annihilation of the great structure of constitutional liberty and western culture which Finland had been engaged in painfully erecting throughout the centuries, on the very edge of a huge semi-Oriental despotism!

In sooth, it is not I, Mr. Nuorteva himself, who is indulging in the "distortion" of facts concerning the Finnish situation. And nothing could be more ludicrous, were it not so tragic, than to hear him and those for whom he speaks vaporing about "fair play to the Finnish people in their bitter struggle for freedom," ("Freedom?"—against the Bolshevik-Red Guard junto, yes!) It is exactly like the Kaiser weeping over the ruins of St. Quentin!

Let me as briefly as may be recapitulate the main historical facts which Mr. Nuorteva and his Red Guard sponsors so unblushingly garble in their endeavor to make gulls out of an unsophisticated American public.

At the time of the Kerensky interlude the Finlanders had elected a Diet in which the Social Democrat Party had a majority of 103 votes out of 200, owing mainly to the fact that the Socialists, with the encouragement of the Russian proletariat, reduced to silence within their own Tsar-ridden land, had been extremely active in propaganda work for some years, whereas the great body of Finnish voters had become more or less apathetic under the incessant interference of the Russian bureaucratic tyranny with their exercise of the franchise and the activities of the Landtdag, repeatedly prorogued for daring to uphold the country's constitutional rights. When, however, the Tsar was finally overthrown, the voters of Finland responded en masse to the new electoral call for the Diet of October, 1917, with the result that the former Socialist majority disappeared, to be replaced by an anti-Socialist majority of 108. Here, then, was the true democratic voice of Finland uttering its mandate for the first time untrammeled and free! And immediately the first fruits of the newwon liberty were brought forth in the prompt passage by the Landtdag, in November, 1917, of an eight-hour working day law, and of the so-called communal law, whereby the franchise was extended to every one who had reached 20 years of age, irrespective of all property qualifications whatsoever.

So here, at length, was the triumph of constitutional freedom!

Nevertheless—mark it well! Now came the great crime.

The Socialists were duly invited to participate in the government and help in the framing of the needed legislative measures for the benefit of the country at large. But they refused—not only refused categorically to share the duties of parliamentary discussion and administration, but even declined the definite offer made to them by the disgusted majority to form a Cabinet of their own, on the purely selfish ground that they would be confronted with a non-Socialist majority in the Diet. Openly, spoiled children, they were secretely infinitely worse; traitors at heart to land and liberty. But let their surest condemnation proceed from the mouths of their own prophets!

Hjalmar Branting, the famous Swedish Socialist, universally acclaimed as one of the international lights of the movement, spoke as follows in the historic debate last February over the Finnish imbroglio in the Swedish Lower House:

"The Finnish revolution cannot be defended by pointing to the famine or to mistakes on the part of the Finnish bourgeoise, much less to the fact that the Social Democrats had lost their majority in the Landtdag. This is no satisfactory reason for an appeal to support the revolution by brute force, when such has not been dictated by hard necessity."

And again:

"We are confronted with the question, how far one is justified in proceeding against the will of the majority setting up might against right. We protest against every attempt to make prevail the will of the minority, from whatever quarter the attempt may spring."

And once more:

"There is cause for serious self-examination by the leaders of the Finnish Social Democratic Party to determine how far they themselves are without guilt. The tone in which for many years their propaganda has been preached in the columns of the party's chief organ. Tyomies, has been far too heated provocative, and incendiary."

Let us listen next to what Gustaf Moeller, member of the Swedish Riksdag, and the Secretary in Stockholm of the Socialist Labor Party, had to say on March 12 after his return from a special mission to Finland to investigate the facts:

"Anything more imbecile than what has taken place in Finland cannot be imagined. In whatever way the civil war ends, the Finnish Social Democratic Party stands to lose tremendously. From having been a strong party, with the greatest potentialities for service to the working classes and the humble people of the community it is now doomed to be cast back for several decades. And the longer the internecine struggle lasts the more terrible will be its consequences, and not least, from the economic standpoint, for the Finnish people themselves."

Finally, and this is perhaps the most damning of all, the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party has just sent to the National Council of the French Socialist Party and to the Parliamentary Socialist group this most significant message:

"The newly formed Communist group formerly Bolsheviki, must on all accounts be excluded from the Internationale for having called upon the most elementary principles of democracy to resuscitate forms of despotism and violence. They have betrayed the cause of international socialism by an infamous separate peace with the crowned despots of Central Europe, transforming Russia, disarmed, humiliated, and crushed, into an administrative supply house destined to sustain the German offensive in the west.

"The Social Revolutionary Party expresses the hope that all the national sections of the Labor Internationale will determine their attitude as regards the Bolshevist usurpers."

And what is true of the Bolsheviki in Russia is even more true of them in Finland, where in the persons of the Muscovite soldiery, loosed from all disciplinary bonds through the wholesale massacres of their officers, both before and after the outbreak of the revolution, they committed for many months an unbroken series of the most wanton depredations and violences of all kinds. It is absolutely untrue, as Mr. Nuorteva pretends, that General Mannerheim boasted that his troops took no prisoners, as also that the German invaders (who, after all, are but comparatively few in number) have been murdering Finnish men and women by the thousands; but it is the naked, ungarbled truth that from January to April the Red Guard, jointly with the Bolshevist soldiery, played the same role in the southern part of Finland, which alone they controlled, as the Germans have done and are still doing in Belgium and Servia. Beginning with January last, they instituted a general bloodbath, of which the victims were all those guilty of the crime of being possessed of comfortable means or even of good breeding, and who refused to see eye to eye with the more rabid Socialists. Not even illustrious service to the State, to art and letters, to science, or to religion availed aught to exempt a man from the bloodthirsty vengeance of the Red Guard, recruited as it was by the scum of the prisons deliberately set free to prey upon the community—rather such marks of distinction singled out the bearer for surer destruction, not merely by swift assassination, but, in innumerably authenticated cases, by fiendish tortures—many of them of such a nature that one dare not print them—such as bespeak the devil still incarnate in man.

And if, in the last two or three months, there has arisen a sentiment in favor of a monarchy in Finland, a country, as we have seen, hitherto permeated through and through with the most virile democratic spirit, it is owing wholly and solely to the general reaction against this manifestation of the primeval brute drunk with a new lease of power, with which it has most unhappily become identified, in the minds of all Finlanders, the late revolutionary Government of the so-called People's Republic of Finland. And it is with this that Mr. Nuorteva has so unfortunately chosen to identify himself, this proletarian debauchery which has, God be praised, passed forever out of existence, condemned even by the higher-minded Socialists themselves outside of the country, that Mr. Nuorteva and his idealised Red Guard, posing as the heaven-sent saviors of the "only true democracy," came so perilously near to wrecking, even as their fanatical Bolshevist brothers have wrecked, what was once the mighty Russia!

Back To Nature

"Why is it, Sam, that one never hears of a darky committing suicide" inquired the Northerner.

"Well, you see, it's dis-away, boss. When a white pusson has any trouble he sets down an' gits to studyin' 'bout it an' a-worryin'. Then firs' thing you know he's done killed hisse'f. But when a nigger sets down to think 'bout his troubles, why, he jes' nacherly goes to sleep!"—*Life.*

Then It's A Chorus

"Does a woman always have the last word?"

"No, sometimes she is talking to a woman."—*The Widow.*

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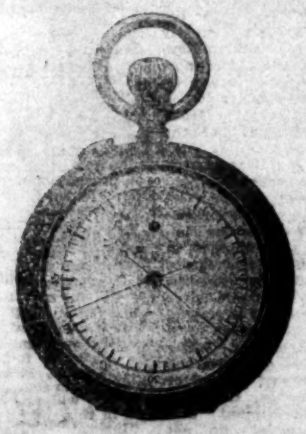

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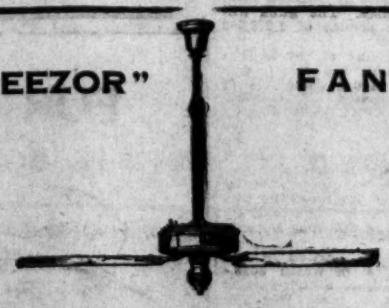

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

THERE GOES THAT MRS JONES· SHE'S ALWAYS TALKING TO HERSELF-
BY GOLLY· HER HUSBAND IS LUCKY·
YOU SARCASTIC INSECT· WHEN I THINK OF THE MEN I COULD HAVE MARRIED·
I WISH YOU HAD THOUGHT OF ONE OF THEM BEFORE YOU GOT ME-
IS THAT SO· HUH· YOU SAID WHEN I MARRIED YOU ALL I HAD TO DO WAS SIT AROUND AND LOOK PRETTY·
WELL· IS IT MY FAULT THAT YOURE NOT PRETTY?
HEY· BOY· GIT ME A DOCTOR AN· A FELLER TO MEND SOME CHINA WARE·
GEO MCMANUS
5-21

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa — By William F. Kirk

I told Pa I had to speek a peece in school about buying Thrift Stamps and Pa sed How does this here peece go? & I spoak the peece to Pa. It sed

Our Country & our flag forever
No Ti-runt can destroy them.
The Germans think that they are clever,
But watch our boys annoy them.

That is vary good, Bobbie, sed Pa, I cuddent have fixed it better for you if I had rote it myself sed Pa.

You cuddent have fixed it as well, sed Ma. What maiks you always tell Bobbie you can rite things?

Beekaus I can rite, sed Pa. I have often showed you things wich I rote. You have often showed me things wich you called riteing, sed Ma, but you nevver showed me anything wich wud live on & on, like Mister Longfeller's poems such as the Bridge of Size, etc.

Well, sed Pa, I ain't going to argue with you no moar, since one war at a time is quite enuff, sed Pa, but I am going to rite sumthing grate sum day & then you will be like all the rest, sed Pa, you will say you always knew I had it in me.

A lot of it may be in you, sed Ma, but it will be better to keep it thare & not fill little Bobbie's hed up with nonsence. He is gitting too old & wise to beleeve all yure boasts, sed Ma.

Pa got kind of red in the face. Is that so, Bobbie? he sed.

I am gitting nearly eight years old, I sed.

Well, sed Pa, you still have a lot of years to grow & a lot to lern, tho wen I was eight yeers old, sed Pa, I was reeding Latin.

What a deer littel child you must have been, sed Ma, todding along with yure Cissero under yure arm, sed Ma, wen you was eight yeers old.

I dident cair much for Cissero wen I was eight, sed Pa. I liked Seezer better then, but afterward I liked Cissero. He was a grate old speeker, he was always tolking, sed Pa.

I dare say that is why you liked him, sed Ma. Well, Bobbie, sed Ma, go ahed & speek yure littel peace in skool, Ma sed, & help the grate work. Always love yure flag & yure country, Bobbie, sed Ma, & you will be a grate man some day. Sumbody in our fambly ought to be grate, Bobbie, sed Ma, & yure deer father hasent been feeling very well laitly.

Mas was laffing.

Is that un-seamly laffing direckted at me? sed Pa. Wud you laff wen Civilisashun is fiteing the Hun? sed Pa.

I wud have to laff at you, my noabel Heero, sed Ma, no matter if Civilisashun was fiteing the Universe, sed Ma. But doant worry about Civilisashun, sed Ma, it will be here long after old Kaiser Killem is dead & gone, sed Ma. Lots of brainier men than him has tried to kill Civilisashun, sed Ma, & they fell down. Goodnite, Bobbie, sed Ma, it is time littel boys shud be in bed.

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Travelette

Lake Como

Reflecting on her placid surface the almost Oriental scenes grouped about her southern shores, lies Como, the lake extraordinary of Italy. To the north are mirrored the snow-covered Alps. The traveler soon realises that the atmosphere, pervading the entire region, is a perfect blending of the two.

Como, at the head of the principal arm of the lake, was originally settled by a Greek colony that named it Kome—city. Here the traveler finds the Greek flat-topped houses, painted in bright or somber colors, with radiant yellow or flaming red tile roofs.

From this point on, the villages cluster close to the water's edge or cuddle in rocky nests above dark ravines. Villas, with their princely parks, succeed each other in amazing number and equally surprising variety.

In each of the two smaller arms of the lake, converging hills seem to shut off any possible opening into the bays lying beyond. Tiny inlets under fairy-like arches tempt the traveler within their shade. Solemnly impressive is the view opened in traveling from Nesso to Argegno. Above, are the Alps; below, fertile farms and mulberry orchards. Perhaps a flurry of snow may play about the lofty mountain peaks. More than likely a company of soldiers, in brilliant uniform, will be drilling here or there along the water's edge. The charm of Como never fades and never palls.

Facts About Diet

What We Should Eat To Keep Our Bodies Strong

Food is anything which is capable of building or repairing the tissues of the body or of furnishing material which can be converted into energy, provided it is palatable and digestible.

Our foods are made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, but protein contains nitrogen in addition; hence the two great food groups—the nitrogenous and the non-nitrogenous. The latter group include the fats and carbohydrates (starches and sugars). Certain salts and water complete the dietary.

Protein is derived from both animal and vegetable foods. Animal protein is contained in milk, eggs and meat. Vegetable protein is derived mainly from peas, beans and cereals.

The fats have more carbon and hydrogen and less oxygen than the starches. Fat gives off more heat in the body than does starch—two and a quarter times as much. It is digested in the intestines.

In frying, fat splits into fatty acids and substance known as glycerol, and it is these fatty acids in fried foods which irritate the digestive organs. Olive oil splits less readily when exposed to a high temperature than does butter, hence is preferable in cooking.

Cottonseed oil is a fair substitute for olive oil on this score. Unheated butter is a very easily digested form of fat. Cream is a very valuable fat for nutritive purposes.

The sugars and starches are derived from vegetables and fruits. In addition we have lactose, the sugar of milk.

The starch grain is enclosed within a more or less tough cell wall, or envelope. This envelope requires prolonged cooking in order that its softening may release the starch grain.

The body has to change starch into dextrose, or simple sugar, before it is available for nutrition. Dextrin is an intermediate stage which renders the starch soluble.

The conversion of starch into sugar begins in the mouth—salivary digestion—hence the importance of thorough mastication and consequent insalivation. The process is completed in the intestines, under the influence of pancreatic juice.

Dextrose, or starch converted into sugar, is found in natural form in fruit and plant juices, honey, raisins and sweet corn.

The carbohydrates, or starches and sugars furnish energy, the waste passing out in the form of carbon dioxide and water through the breath, perspiration and kidney secretion.

The protein in food is changed by the gastric juice into proteases and peptones.

The protein in milk is known as casein, and a special ferment known as rennin is furnished by the stomach to coagulate casein prior to further digestion. Cheese consists chiefly of casein.

The salts and water do not build tissue or liberate energy directly, but they help to do this. Such minerals as calcium, in which milk and eggs are especially rich, and iron, which is derived chiefly from meat and green vegetables like spinach, are essential for body development. Some of the cereals and egg yolk contain iron. Phosphorus is furnished in the yolk of egg and in milk.

The vitamines are necessary food elements found in cereals, peas, beans and meat juices which stimulate nutritive processes in an important, indeed essential, way. Prolonged cooking at high temperatures seems to destroy them.

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United States Tires Are Good Tires

Never Again!

There was a smart chauffeur, his name was Bill Bole,
He was one of the gamest of men;
He ran his machine up a telephone pole—
He never will do it again.
—*Cincinnati Enquirier.*

Another smart chauffeur was Ferdinand Black,
He heard a train whistle and then
Decided that he could drive over the track—
He never will do it again.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Another smart chauffeur whose name was Sam Hupp
Found his self-starter wouldn't work; then
He forgot the car was in gear and cranked up—
He never will do it again.
—*Newark Advocate.*

A very smart chauffeur named Solomon Ginks
Had never been known to say "when";
He took his car out after seventeen drinks—
He never will do it again.
—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Another smart chauffeur was Ichabod Shank;
He spaded to "sixty" and then
Tried to cut too close to the edge of a bank—
He never will do it again.

There was a coy maiden named Hannah,
Who was learning to play the piana.
The crowd said: "Oh, Lord!"
When she struck the "Lost Chord,"
But they stood for the Star Spangled Banner.
—*San Diego Union.*

A jolly young fellow named Thorne
Some tunes tried to play on a horn;
The indignant neighbors
Soon ended his labors,
They all play on harps where he's gone.
—*San Francisco Call.*

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Charles At Canossa

(Continued From Page 6)

Austro-Hungarian Roman Catholics?

I have a blind confidence in the statesmanship of the great triumvirate, Wilson, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau. They are on the bridge of the vessel, on the lookout for every possible opportunity to smash into irrecognisable shape the fantastic world-map of William. Let, therefore, the American people be cheerful and confident of the future.

Germany is morally and financially bankrupt. Neither she nor we know exactly when the sheriff will present himself at the gate, but she and we know that come he will, as sure as the morning follows the night. Her temporary "conquests" will be snatched from her hands. She is but sowing dragon teeth in the Balkans, Lithuania, the Ukraine, Finland, and so on. Her fleet in which she sets so great a trust, and on which she spent billions, is and will remain bottled up during the rest of the war in order to be, later on, dismantled by England or to be destroyed by her own hands, this to be one of the conditions of peace to be imposed upon her by the Allies. Her colonies, her entire foreign trade, are irretrievably lost. She has undermined, yea, ruined for generations to come, the formerly honored and prosperous position of millions of her children and children's children in practically all the countries of the world. Her Emperor and his family are not only hated—a strong man can bear hatred—but despised and ridiculed by even the lowest in our slums and prisons.

These are the solid assets of the Kaiser and his royal and princely conspirators; this is the balance sheet of the German people which stood, and still stands, behind the twenty-four crowned criminals of the Central Powers. I have imagination enough to see conquered Bill console himself some day by composing—Nero danced and sang on the burning ruins of his royal castle—a Wagnerian opera, "Die Koenig's Daemmerung," with Jeremiah's Lamentation as basis for his libretto.

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EVANS PITCHES FINE GAME

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Shanghai vs. Cavalry Today

"Lefty" Glass will make his second appearance on the mound here this afternoon when the 9th Cavalry plays Shanghai at the Race Course. Jordon will catch and the Shanghai battery will be Keeler, erstwhile star flinger for the U.S.S. Brooklyn, and Bradley.

"Hen" Jordon will attempt to break the world's record for throwing a baseball and if he hurls the sphere 350 feet or better, Mr. Jordon will be $25 richer and so will the American Red Cross. The record is 331 feet, 2½ inches, and is held by R. C. Campbell of Boston. The mark has stood since October 8, 1887.

Hard hitting, solid clouting, timely bingling—these three constituted an offense that swept Meiji before it at the Race Course yesterday afternoon, while "Slowtime" Evans, with his underhand fast ball driving the Japanese batters away from the plate, was the defensive power that kept Meiji from scoring.

Evans allowed one hit, a clean single to center field by Nchida in the seventh inning, fanned four, passed a couple and pitched a great old ball game. He had barrels of speed, a big hop on the fast one and excellent control. The combination was a tough one to beat.

Two home runs, two triples and five singles figured in the 9th Cavalry scoring. 9th Cavalry 7, Meiji 0.

It was by far the best exhibition of baseball seen in the series and it was altogether fitting and proper that the biggest crowd in Shanghai baseball history witnessed it. The game was a bang-up baseball battle from start to finish. There was plenty of long hitting, snappy fielding and heady base running. It was a great day for "Slowtime" Evans and Bill Williamson and Mistah "Hen" Jordon and Copeland, but it was a greater day for "Runt" Parker.

Mistah Pahkah's Record

Parker accepted four chances at shortstop, got peeved when Tomioka passed him in the seventh and retaliated by hitting a home run in the ninth that brought a willing crowd to its feet cheering and yelling for the popular and comical Parker.

Parker did some tall hustling around the sacks after the clout, ended the dash with a 15 foot hook slide at the plate and then lay there, but he was safe and the teeth gleamed in the setting sun. He struggled to get up, finally made it on his knees and then dragged himself to his feet. The smile that appeared after the sliding shortstop saw the decision must have been absorbed in the dirt at the plate for he sure was groaning as he shuffled to the bench with the crowd wildly cheering him. He recovered about ten feet from the bench, opened his mouth a mile, showed those glorious teeth again and then made as pretty a curtesy as any little Irish colleen ever saw. And the crowd went wild again.

Oh, it was a classy baseball set-to. Evans' pitching, his team's hitting, the Japanese fielding and Tomioka's hurling. Kaji's base running, for, mind you, the fleetest center fielder in all Japan pilfered third on His Honor "Hen" Jordon—and a dozen other big league performances were scattered through the game.

Tomioka Good Pitcher

A word or two about this lad Tomioka, christened "Tapioca" by the sailor fans. He was up against a tough proposition. Bill Williamson busted the first ball he essayed to shoot over the plate for a wild-eyed home run. Johnson hit two triples and Parker bagged a homer.

But Tomioka pitched a great game. From the fifth inning on he lightened. He fanned Williamson and Johnson, the big hitters of the afternoon, played a nice game in the field and laid down as sweet a bunt as any one could desire.

Ikenaga, who played short stop Wednesday, was moved to right field yesterday. Johnson smashed a clean single to right, a deep one, too, but Ikenaga threw Johnson out at first.

Johnson, the Cavalry third sacker who has the great underhand peg across the diamond, made three wonderful throws after swell stops. In the fourth inning he got the flying Kaji at first on a throw that started the bleacherites talking about the Johnson arm. And he pounded two triples.

"Slowtime" Evans was never in better shape. His speed was so great that the ball was properly camouflaged to the first base bleachers as the speeding sphere was backed by the line of white suits that nearly circled the playing field. He held the Meiji batters hitless until the eighth when Nchida singled after one was down.

Kaji Steals Third

Kaji is heralded as being the fastest center fielder in Japan. He gained some reputation as a base runner yesterday when he pilfered third on the surprised Jordon. Jordon didn't figure that the little fellow would have the audacity to steal, but Kaji figured that Jordon wouldn't figure what he figured and the result was a grand larceny of sack number three.

Copeland sat in the front row for the first time in the series and he horned into the orchestra section with a diving catch off Inoue in the eighth that was followed by an acrobatic act that would go at the Great World. He turned two somersaults, a flip flop and skated a few feet on his left ear, but clutched the ball all the while.

So much for the individual performances.

Williamson Hits Homer

Bill Williamson hit the first ball pitched to deep left center for a circuit clout that gave the Philippine champions the jump. Cecil was passed in the same session but was doubled when Parker, in attempting to bunt, popped to Kawara. The Japanese went down in order.

Evans was passed in the second and moved along on Glass' perfect sacrifice and skipped to third as Johnson was thrown out at first after singling cleanly to right field. Copeland grounded to Tomioka.

The entire regiment of Cavalry was called out to halt the Japanese attack on home plate in the Nipponese second. Stewart erred on Kawara's grounder and Tomioka sacrificed Kawara to second. Evans balked and while he was working on Inoue, Jordon shot the ball to Johnson, getting Kawara off the sack. Before the little catcher finally expired, six Cavalry players handled the ball, Jordon, Parker, Evans, Glass, Johnson and Steward getting assists on the play, Jordon finally getting the runner by a leaping tag. Inoue grounded to Steward.

The colored crew garnered three in the third. Steward led off with a single and went to second when Tomioka threw low to Inoue to get him off first. Williamson singled.

Tomioka got Cecil at first and held the base runners tight but Parker drove a hard one at Andow that let Steward score and Williamson get to third. Parker stole second. Jordon grounded to Andow, Williamson scoring on the play and Parker going to third.

When Evans hit to Nchida and the latter made a perfect throw to first, the Cavalry players started to go out on the field—but Inoue dropped the ball and Parker scored. Glass flied to Kaji.

Johnson Gets Triple

Johnson's triple and Steward's second single occasioned another colored tally in the fourth and there was no more scoring until the eighth, for Tomioka grew better as the game wore on.

The Japanese started something in the fifth. Steward made his second error, letting Kawara on. The latter was nipped at second by Parker's great stop of Evans' wild peg when Tomioka hit to Slowtime. Kaji, being fleet of foot and heady, ran for Tomioka and stole third after going to second on a pass to Inoue. The rally was stemmed when Nchida flied out to Parker and Steward made a beautiful stop of Nishio's bid for a hit.

Johnson's second triple chased Copeland across in the eighth after Copeland had previously singled. The safeties didn't bother Tomioka for he got the next three with the aid of Andow and Inoue.

Mister Parker stepped out into short left in the eighth and dragged Kaji's Texas Leaguer out of the atmosphere with men on first and second. Copeland contributed his acrobatic act in the same session, making the shoestring catch described above. Nchida singled and shattered the possibilities for a no-hit game for Evans and Nishio was passed. Johnson scooped Ikenaga's grass cutter and touched third, Mr. Parker took the situation in hand by corralling Kaji's effort. It looked like a hit, too.

With two out in the ninth, Parker hit one on the nose that developed into a homer and Jordon singled. Evans flied to Ikenaga for the third out.

In the Meiji half the Japanese died in order, Glass scooping Konishi's grounder and touching the bag after kidding Konishi into a hopeless dash for the sack. Steward threw Andow out and Williamson made a nice running catch of Kawara's fly in left.

The box score:

Ninth Cavalry	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Williamson, lf	5	2	2	1	1	0
Cecil, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Parker, ss	4	2	1	3	1	0
Jordon, c	5	0	1	7	1	0
Evans, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Glass, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	0
Copeland, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Johnson, 3b	4	1	2	1	2	0
Steward, 2b	4	1	2	0	7	2
Totals	37	7	9	27	16	2

Meiji University	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Kaji, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Konishi, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Andow, ss	4	0	0	1	6	0
Kawara, c	4	0	0	2	2	0
Tomioka, p	2	0	0	0	6	2
Inoue, 1b	2	0	0	17	2	1
Nchida, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Nishio, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ikenaga, rf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	28	0	1	27	18	3

Score by innings:

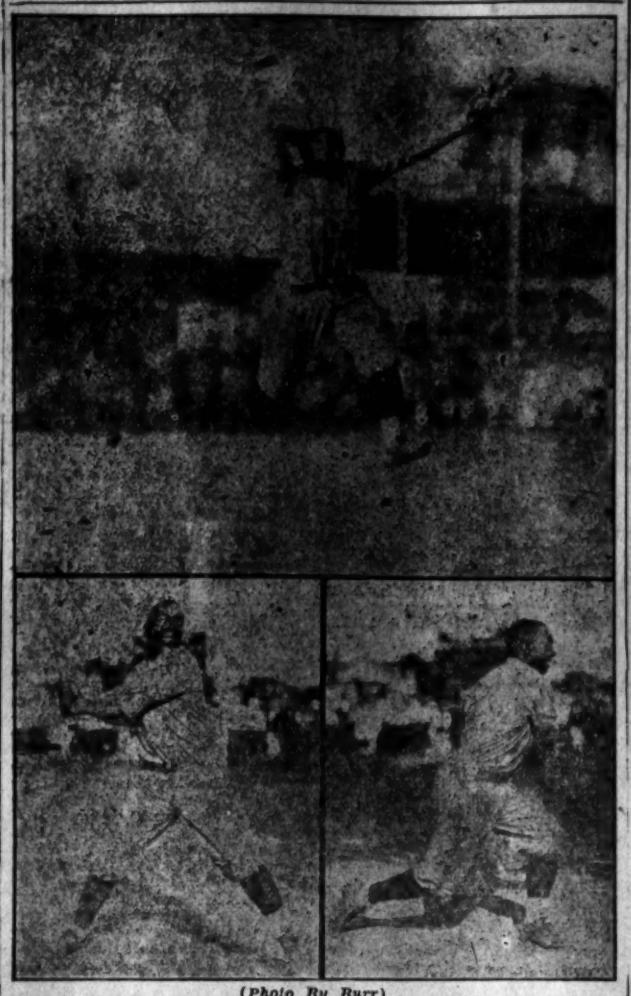
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	RHE
Ninth Cavalry	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	7 9 2
Meiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1 3

Earned runs—9th Cavalry 5. First base on errors—9th Cavalry, 2; Meiji, 2. Left on bases—9th Cavalry, 5; Meiji, 4. Three base hits—Johnson, 2. Home runs—Williamson, Parker. Stolen bases—Williamson, Tomioka, Parker. Sacrifice hits—Glass, Tomioka. Struck out—by Evans, 4; by Tomioka, 2. First base on balls—off Evans, 2; off Tomioka, 3. Double play—Kawara to Inoue.

Time of game—two hours.

Umpires: Chapman and Logan.

We Have With Us Today — Mistah Pahkah



(Photo By Burr)

Out at shortstop when the Ninth is in the field one sees a huge caricature of a glove and a vast and shining array of teeth, the latter surrounded by the most radiant of grins. These are the glory that are Mistah Pahkah.

Mistah Pahkah has become the idol of the stands. The sight of him spread-eagled in the air over second with one of Mistah Johdon's masterly pegs losing itself in that voluminous mitt sets the crowd rocking into ecstacies. The preliminary contortions of him at bat and the wholesouled wallops he takes at the sphere, especially if he does a flip-flop or two at the finish, are a great dish for the bugs. At the conclusion of every inning each fan nudges his neighbor and says "watch his glove" and nudges again and chortles when the same astounding mitt comes sailing up to the wire. And every game, in one inning, Parker goes through the familiar motion, then tucks the glove under his arm and ambles innocently up to the bench. And that's another laugh.

"Stick it ovah, an' Ah'll kick it," is Pahkah's warning to the hurler each time he steps into the box, and land sakes! how d'ecouraging he makes things look for that pitcher if the latter is goaded into "sticking it ovah."

Mistah Pahkah is a member of "B" Troop of the 9th, the quietest outfit of the regiment.

"Ah used to be a corperl," says Mistah Pahkah, paraphrasing Mulvaney, "But now Ah'm jes Billy ol' boy."

"And some pastimer," it might be added.

Wala Wala

Mr. Goldsmith's abandoned hamlet has nothing on downtown Shanghai these afternoons. Everybody was out yesterday. Nearly 5,000, say the figure sharks, and the crowd lined both foul lines, many deep, and spilled over into the field itself. There wasn't a seat unoccupied and there were lots of disappointed folks.

* * *

And enthusiasm. The last two performances have disturbed our staid comportment. We have abandoned the hand-clapping and now rare up and yell about the plays just like the wild-eyed, untamed fan in his native lair.

* * *

Lots of the ladies don't grasp all of the finer points, but it doesn't damp them much. Yesterday one fair follower stood up and tremuloed. "Oh, there's three and three on him!" The escorts with a grasp of the game are the popular boys these days.

* * *

"You' de bigges' boss out heah today," Mistah Johdon assured Slowtime. And Slowtime sure was a large and galloping factor in the proceedings. His screeching underhand slants came over so fast that they must have given the Meiji batters a headache trying to keep their eyes on them.

* * *

Jordan pulled another sensational catch when he raced to smother Ikenaga's foul near the stands in the sixth. The big catcher did a lot of highly appreciated vocal work throughout the game also.

* * *

"Get out de way, Slow," said Johnson as he dashed in for one of the frequent Meiji infield punches and scooped it almost at the pitcher's box. Johnson's underhand flinging to first was radiantly in evidence on several occasions and the speed of the plays stirred up wild applause.

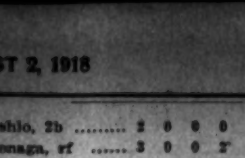
$2,000 MORE NETTED FOR ALLIED WAR FUNDS

Standing Crowds Give Donations And Ten Men Each Duplicate Amount

One hundred and eighty-eight dollars, collected from fans in left and right field yesterday afternoon, netted $2,068, to be equally divided between the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross and the British Women's Work Association, "the committee of ten" contributing ten dollars for each one of the 188 given by the fans.

Umpire Chapman announced to the spectators in the fifth inning that they were not required to pay to see the game, but asked for contributions and told of the "committee of ten."

Each member of the committee agreed to give a dollar for each dollar collected. The committee is composed of Messrs. C. R. Burkill, A. W. Burkill, V. Meyer, H. M. Tibbey, H. B. Arnhold, E. Moller, H. H. Girardet, M. Speelman, E. T. Byrne and D. McNeill.



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Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain

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PRICE.....$0.75 per dozen and $0.50 per dozen for Soda water

to which should be added $0.72 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

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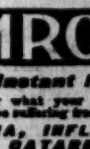

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APOLLO THEATRE — Tonight, August 2nd, 3rd and 4th

Douglas Fairbanks in "Reggie Mixes In"

America's greatest comedian in his best yet. Ram jam, chock full of laughs. Clever stunts all created with the idea of giving you the merriest hour you have ever spent. Roll up and see Duggie tonight

Pathe's British Gazette. LONESOME LUKE in "MOVE ON" The Bairnsf[illegible] Cartoons

Time and Prices as Usual. — Harold Lloyd in a slight endeavor to amuse you. —

Matinee: Sunday, 3 p.m. Mlle. R b ne in "The Labyrinth."

ABNK CHANGE BRINGS REAL ALARM IN ITALY

Prosperous War Industries Getting Grip On Money Marts—Evil Is Feared

SEE PEACE TIME DANGER

Big Concerns Will Have Control Financially And Politically, Some Think

Rome, June 10.—The extensive and rapid development of Italy's principal industrial concerns, now transformed exclusively for war requirements, is due to the absorption of the majority of shares of the most important Italian banks.

Nearly all the steel and iron works, the automobile factories and the shipbuilding companies now working for the war have increased their plants and their capital with funds supplied by the banks. It follows that the money deposited in banks is to a great extent invested in war industries, and as a result trusts have been formed between the industrial concerns and the banks whose future fate depends on the transformation from war to peace industries of such concerns after the war.

Banks Back Industries

It is an open secret that the Ansaldo and Terni iron and steel works, the Fiat Automobile Company, the Ilva Steel Works, the General Steam Navigation Company and other concerns are backed by the three principal banks, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banca Italiana di Sconto, and that every effort is being made to increase the control over these banks which are thus being industralised.

Industrial concerns control as well the principal Italian newspapers and are thus able not only to influence public opinion but also to bring political pressure to bear when and if necessary. Although in competition with each other these industrial concerns are united in their efforts to control the banks and their success is considered a menace against the development of other peace industries after the war as well as to agriculture, which is being sadly neglected.

Fear Trust Influence

Measures are invoked against the formation of these trusts, which are gradually acquiring vast proportions and are apt to provoke financial complications in the future when all Italy's credit will be tied up.

On the other hand, as after the war foreign capital will be invested in Italy, where now industries will be created and the full development of all the resources of the country will become inevitable, the fact that banks are controlled by industries or vice-versa is not an evil, since it would have been impossible for Italy to continue the war unless the banks had come to the aid of war industries whose present prosperity will survive the war and contribute toward their future transformation for peace requirements.

In all probability this menace is purely imaginary and the remedies invoked are unnecessary, but the question is naturally of vital importance since far reaching complications are apt to follow any mistaken remedies adopted at present.

TROOPS GOING ABROAD GIVEN GREAT CARE

Uncle Sam Closely Guards Ships That Take Precious Cargoes To Battle Front

No greater care and secrecy could attend the shipment of royal jewels than is observed in shipping American troops to France. To safeguard his boys Uncle Sam takes every precaution, from the time they embark until the transport has reached its destination. He leaves no loophole for the machinations of enemy agents.

Usually as a result of this elaborate system, the trip from "An Atlantic Port" to the French or English port, as the case may be, is remarkably uneventful. All elements of danger have been so carefully anticipated that the risk is reduced to the lowest minimum.

Watched In Port

Until the troops and civilian passengers have reached the pier they do not know the name of their ship. It is only a number to them. On the regular troopships it is difficult for a civilian, unless he is engaged in war work, to secure a passage. Those who manage to do so are subjected to close scrutiny, and their credentials and luggage are thoroughly examined.

Embarkation often begins several days before the transport sails. All good-bys have been said before the troops start for the ship. No relative or friend may accompany them to the pier. This rule applies to the officers as well as to the men.

Once aboard, there they remain, no shore communication being permitted. This regulation imposes no hardship other than inactivity. Until all troops have been assigned to quarters and organisation has been effected the men are left pretty much to their own devices.

No restriction is placed on writing, and bags are kept open for soldiers' mail up to almost the hour of sailing. This privilege gives many a chance to get off neglected letters and post cards, although these, as a matter of precaution, are not put into the mails until the ship has passed through the submarine zone.

The troops also take advantage of an arrangement devised by the Government for the sending of "safe-arrival" messages. Telegrams or post cards advising family and friends that the writer has made the trip in safety may be prepared in advance and left in charge of the authorities at the port of sailing. As soon as word is received by cable of the arrival on the other side the telegrams and cards are released to the wires and mails. Not only is much time saved by this plan, but the soldiers are spared the high cost of cabling from Europe.

Sailing Hour Secret

With the exception of the ship's executives and the officers in military command, no one aboard knows the hour fixed for sailing, and this becomes a favorite topic for speculation among the men. But finally the last soldier has come up the gangplank and the last piece of freight has been stowed away. A busy little tugboat appears alongside and begins to nose the vessel like a terrier investigating a greyhound.

Suddenly there is a blast from the ship's whistle, and then are enacted a few details of the familiar scene which before the war was witnessed whenever a transatlantic liner left its pier. The comparison, however, is extremely limited. The call of "All ashore that are going ashore" affects only a few stevedores and perhaps an official or two, who move leisurely off.

What excitement there is is confined to those on the ship. There is none on the pier for the reason that it is now empty and its great doors are closed. Only a blank wall looms there.

On deck the movement, instead of being toward the transport's rails, is away from them, orders having been given for the troops to go to their quarters, so that when the ship is leaving the harbor no uniform may be visible to any prying eyes on shore.

Soon the port is only a blur in a veil of mist. It is safe now for the troops to appear. They rush out on deck, boyishly eager for the sight—strange to many—of the open sea. A glance is cast toward the vague line on the horizon that is home. Then they turn and peer forward into the mystery of the unknown, toward the scene of the great adventure—over there.

Shipyard Worker At 97

A. J. BABCOCK.

A. J. "Dad" Babcock, ninety-seven-year-old shipworker, is doing his bit for Uncle Sam at the Seaborn Yards, at Tacoma, Wash. Babcock has been in the shipbuilding industry for eighty years and was founder of the first shipyard in Tacoma. Too old to undertake more strenuous work, "Dad" offered his services as an oakum-spinner and is at his post daily.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets help bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hawhtah left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The T.K.K. Pacific Liner Korea Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tonight. She will be despatched for Hongkong tomorrow and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The R.M.S. s.s. Monteagle left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and is due to arrive at Woosung tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. The tender Alexandra will convey inward passengers and mails to Shanghai and may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty at half past ten. She will be despatched for Vancouver the same night and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at ten o'clock.

Passengers Arrived

Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Miss A. Conling.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Mr. Keelas, Mrs. Duff and Mrs. Hodges and 2 children.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	1	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	1	Hankow	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	1	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	1	Foochow	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug.	1	3.00 W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	1	5.30 Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Aug.	1	— Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug.	1	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

GUARD AGAINST PRICKLY HEAT BY USING

LIFEBUOY

ROYAL DISINFECTANT

SOAP

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 7 a.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. s.s. Monteagle will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 p.m.

Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2.30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July	29	— Hongkong	Andre Lebon		
July	24	— Japan	Amagasaki Maru	Jap.	
June	25	— Hongkong	Antilochus		
June	11	— Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June	15	—	Capto		
June	15	— Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
July	10	— Hankow	Changwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July	17	— Japan	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July	23	— Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
July	12	—	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	
July	24	— Japan	Futami Maru	Jap.	
July	8	— Japan	Harold Dollar	Br.	
July	18	— Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July	31	— Hongkong	Hejoz		
July	25	— Antung	Isshin Maru	Jap.	
June	25	—	Iosco		
June	10	—	Jun Maru	Jap.	
July	25	— Japan	Javary		
July	30	— Hankow	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June	15	—	Kaio Maru	Jap.	
July	20	— Japan	Kanju Maru	Jap.	
July	11	— N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June	26	— Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
June	28	— Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	
July	29	— Hankow	Meian		
July	30	— Japan	Nichibei Maru	Jap.	
July	24	— Hongkong	Parthas		
July	30	—	Taisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	15	—	Shyoei Maru	Jap.	
July	15	— Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July	12	— Japan	Taki Maru	Jap.	
July	30	— Japan	Suma Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July	23	— Japan	Tenun Maru	Jap.	
June	27	— Hongkon	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexandar
July	31	— Japan	Tomashima Maru	Jap.	
July	4	— Singapore	Vondel		
June	11	— Chinwangtao	Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

HAPPY

is the man or woman who has tested by personal experience the curative qualities of Beecham's Pills. Under the safe, gentle, but powerful influence of this corrective, a host of troubles that used to make life miserable, have been shaken off. Dyspepsia, headaches, and want of tone, to mention but a few, have disappeared; and now they enjoy the blessing of sound robust health. Little wonder that so many rely securely upon this favourite medicine! What Beecham's Pills have done for thousands they can do for you.

After Taking

a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

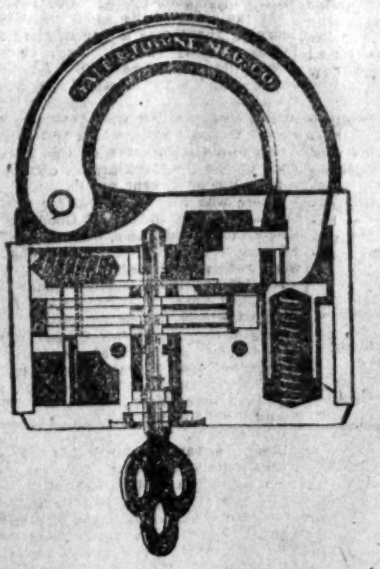
Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

The Reason

For Yale Security

Not what you **see** but what is—**concealed** within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near **perfect** as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just **one** key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and **no other.**



In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an **attack of** force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale **products.**

Look for the

YALE

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	13.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	15.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.04	13.41	15.54	19.37	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW... dep.	6.50	11.32	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG.....dep.	8.08	12.50	14.31	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.15	13.42	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.30	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW.....dep.	..	15.30	Through Carriages T.T.L. to PEKING		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	8.18			..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	16.29			..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { dep.	..	16.55			..	..	..	..
PEKING.....arr.	..	19.50			..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	Through Carriages T.T.L. from PEKING	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN { CENTRAL { dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	22.56		..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.20	16.06	16.16	1.06
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	8.56	10.09	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.24	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.30	3.08
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.29	13.26	16 00	18.23	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.38	8.08	12.13	14.54	17.01	19.31	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.20	19.00	21.20	..	7.20

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.00	18.10	21.20
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	12.42	15.07	16.27	18.37	21.47
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.45	11.35	12.50	15.15	16.35	18.45	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.30	19.10
KIANGWAN dep	6.31	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.46	20.21
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kaskai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.25	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kaskai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, August 1, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Trams "B" (Cert.) Tls. 64.25
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.50
Gulas "L" Tls. 5.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 13.50
Senawangs Tls. 8.00

Unofficial
Pengkalans Tls. 4.55
Taipings Tls. 1.10
T'tsepoo Cotton (ord) Tls. 9.25 Sept.
T'tsepoo Cotton (ord) Tls. 9.50 Dec.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.50
Shanghai Tugs (ord) Tls. 25.50
Telephones Tls. 82.00
New Eng; Tls. 22.50

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TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

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British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 1, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/9½ = Tls. 4.19
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $5.79
Sold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 113½ = Tls. 87.91
@ 72.4 = Mex. $121.42
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.1625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 281
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1822
Native Interest ..... .09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount:—
6 m-s. ..... %
4 m-s. ..... %
3 m-s. ..... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London ...Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ...T.T. 4.76½
Consols ..... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/9½
London ..... Demand 4/9½
India ..... T.T. 318½
Paris ..... T.T. 651½
Paris ..... Demand 654½
New York ..... T.T. 113½
New York ..... Demand 113½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70
Japan ..... T.T. 46½
Batavia ..... T.T. 217

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/11½d.
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11½d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/11½d.
London ..... 6/ms. Docy. 5/5d.
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 676½
New York ..... 4 m/s. 117½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.75 @ 4/9½			£1
" 1 @ 645½		Francs	7.29
" 0.79 @ 113½		Gold	£1
" 1 @ 46½		Yen	2.38
" 1 @ 15		Rupees	4.00
" 1 @ —		Roubles	—
" 1 @ 1.20		Mex.	$1.50

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows in their report for week ending August 1:

Japan Coal: This market has again been very quiet during the past two weeks and there is nothing of any special interest to report.

Arrivals, contrary to expectations have increased slightly during the fortnight and this is probably due to freights being a little easier and to the high rate of exchange now ruling.

Fushun Coal: No change.

Kaiping Coal: Since last writing no change has taken place. The market continues in the same dull state and the anticipated re-opening of Silk Filatures has not been realised owing to restrictions on exported silk. Tonnage is also becoming a difficult question and unless more is offering in the near future stocks will be reduced.

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, August 1, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Kungyik Tls. 17 Dec.
Y. P. Cottons Tls. 9.50 Dec.

Unofficial
Y. P. Cottons Tls. 9.25 Sept.
Tebongs Tls. 15.50 cash
Telephones Tls. 82 cash
Hall and Holtz 7% Debs. Tls. 90 cash

Freight Market

In their report for week ending August 1, Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows:

The situation in our Freight Market is as follows:

To United Kingdom: No change.

To United States: This berth is very dull and beyond a little tea and silk moving there is nothing much offering form here whilst there is nothing doing from Tientsin or Hankow.

As regards the rail-rates Overland no new tariffs have arrived on this side yet and it is consequently impossible to let shippers know what their Overland charges will amount to.

Coastwise: The demand from Northern Ports has fallen off somewhat since our last report owing to a decline in the bean cake market but the demand otherwise remains fairly good in spite of the unsettled state of affairs at Swatow and Canton.

For the United Kingdom: The s.s. Mishima Maru is advertised to load for Liverpool, s.s. Kanagawa Maru for London and s.s. Sado Maru for Liverpool.

For New York via Panama: The N. Y. K. will have the s.s. Tsuruga Maru loading in Japan early in September and cargo will have to leave here about the 24th inst. but so far no allotment has been received from Head Office.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, July 17 and 18, 1918. Following were the prices realised at the Auction this week:

Sheet:

	Singapore per lb.
Smoked Fine Ribbed @ Cents	52/48
Smoked Good Ribbed " "	49/38
Smoked Fine Plain " "	Nil
Smoked Good Plain " "	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed " "	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed " "	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain " "	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain " "	Nil
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin " "	51½/49
Good Pale Thin " "	49/41
Good Pale Blanket " "	47/45
Good Brown Blanket " "	35/33½
Fine Brown " "	42½/36
Good Brown " "	37/26
Good Dark " "	27/17
Barky " "	19½/07
Scrap:	
Virgin & Pressed " "	15½/11½
Loose " "	Nil
Sheet:	
Cupwashing " "	18/15

Catalogued for Sale 3,056,522 lbs (about 1,365 tons). Sold 1,800,161 lbs (about 804 tons).

There was a general decrease in values at our auction this week, when the large quantity of about 1,365 tons was catalogued for sale.

A number of the regular buyers were in attendance, while speculators were conspicuous by their absence.

At the start of the sale yesterday morning there was a fair demand at prices slightly below last week's closing figures. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to 52 cents and Fine Pale Crepe up to 51½ cents. The average of the day was, however, 51 cent for both grades, which is 3 cents below last week's average. One lot of each of the Standard grades obtained a premium of ½ cent per lb.

There was a fair demand for Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe at reduced prices, while low and off qualities of Ribbed Smoked Sheet were rather neglected.

No lots of Plain Smoked Sheet or Unsmoked Sheet of either description changed hands at the auction.

Fine and Good Brown Crepes met with a fair competition at an average decline of about 3 cents. There was a moderate enquiry for Good Dark Crepes, whereas most lots of Bark and Barky Crepes had to be withdrawn for want of offers.

The sale was completed this morning, when the tendency was rather unsettled. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to 51½ and Fine Pale Crepe up to 51 cents, the average being about 1 cent below these figures. Other grades were rather easier than yesterday.

Meyer and Meason.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week end July 31, 1918, which figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918 $	1917 $
Gross Receipts	31,866.20	29,967.98
Loss by currency depreciation	7,332.75	6,741.83
Effective Receipts...	24,533.45	23,226.15
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.33	23.86
Car miles run	82,401	77,022
Passengers carried.	1,464,753	1,385,073

Seven Months Returns

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of July, 1918, and for 7 months ended July, 31st 1918, which figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	July, 1918. $	July, 1917. $
Gross Receipts ...	142,816.39	133,823.38
Loss by currency depreciation ...	213,177.13	204,315.96
Effective Receipts	109,947.21	103,732.46
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.26	23.79
Car miles run ...	362,952	352,664
Passengers carried	6,567,098	6,161,162

	7 Months ended 31st July, 1918. $	7 Months ended 31st July, 1917. $
Gross Receipts ...	957,472.95	918,341.58
Loss by currency depreciation ..	213,177.13	204,315.96
Effective Receipts	744,295.82	714,025.62
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.57	23.57
Car miles run ..	2,361,239	2,363,588
Passengers carried	43,617,868	41,577,914

Siccawei Weather Report

31.—Fine hot weather in the Central districts. Monsoon very hard on the coast but gradually abating. A string of low pressures areas extend all along the 115th meridian and over the Gulf of Tongking. No reports from Japan. However there are some signs of atmospheric conditions favorable to typhoon forming on the Pacific.

1.—Fine and hot weather. Fresh monsoon. The barometers have considerably risen above the average.

Wednesday, July 31, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	756.68	757.92
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.79	29.84
Variation for mm 24h	†0.46	†1.38
Variation for mm 12h	†0.66	†1.06
Wind—Direction	SE	SSE
Wind—Kilom per hour	31	37
Wind—Miles	19.3	23.0
Temperature—Cen ...	25°0	29°4
Temperature—Fah ...	78.6	84.9
Humidity co:	85	72
Nebulosity 5-10	3	4
Rainfall inches	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

THE GERMAN OF THE FUTURE

German Writer Pictures Types That Will Survive The War

Writing in the Koinische Zeitung of May 12, the Berlin correspondent of that paper draws a sketch of what he thinks the "German of the future" will be like. He talks of "the German, say, of 1919 or 1920; the German who has survived this tremendous war and who will lean upon his sword and wipe the sweat from his brow."

The Koinische Zeitung writer, as summarised by The London Times, believes that the German of the future will not be fat. He is convinced that "the age of fat bellies in Germany is over," and this not merely because the food supply has failed, but because "the intellectual appreciation of the fat belly no longer exists." The German has even learned to walk—"walk with face calm and unmoved, with body straight, and with economy of all gestures that are not absolutely necessary." For the German is not only physically different, but has "learned reserve," and intends to practice it in future, "especially when he is abroad."

"In his native beer houses," the German may still for a time remain what he was, but when he travels he will in future "repay politeness with politeness, see everything, forget nothing, and keep his observations to himself." He will be no longer so subject to flattery and so susceptible to a little praise.

The writer thinks that after the war Germany's enemies will "wring their hands" in vain regret at the final disappearance of "the Germans of 1914," and announces that "a great State has no duty whatever to conduct a Kultur mission; Kultur is a thing which one possesses but about which one does not chatter."

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 23, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	16-18
Salmon	"	18-20
Small	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	15-18
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	15-16
Apples	"	8-12
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	40-50
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	8-10
Pear	per lb.	6-8
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	8-12
Pumeloes	"	12-15
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.20-1.40
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	3-4
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	"	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	"	$2.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

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A great feature in Four Parts with a startling succession of thrills

"HER PAINTED HERO"
Screaming Triangle Comedy in Two Parts

"SUCH A HUNTER"
A Farcical Comedy

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday

Monday, 5th August
First appearance of the celebrated comical duo
ALDO-PINI

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME
For Aug. 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th

New Gaumont Graphic

"Rolling Stones"
Five Parts

"Wonderful Statue"
COMEDY

"Unlucky 13"
COMEDY

TO-NIGHT — and — TO-NIGHT

On August 3rd, 4th, and 5th
and
Matinee on Sunday, Aug. 4th.

Blanche Sweet
at the
Victoria Theatre
In the Five Parts
PARAMOUNT FILM
"The Storm"
and
NEW COMEDIES

Bright Lights! — Follow the Crowds to **"The Eldorado"** — *Bright Music!*

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Aldo-Pini Comical Duo

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First-Class Floor! — Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra "EVERYTHING No. 1" — *First-Class Service!*

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LOVE LAUGHS AND LATHER — Two Parts

ADMISSION: ONE DOLLAR AND ONE DOLLAR-FIFTY

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Ch… Ind…

Incor… …y Royal Charter …853.

Capital …£1,200,000
Reserve … 2,000,000
Reserve … of Share- … 1,200,000
holders

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35 Ha… …LONDON, E. C.

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1 French … Manager.
…nghai

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Reserve Funds:—
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Silver 19,500,000
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Reserve Fund	26,960,000
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Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

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London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	$11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique,
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ...	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U. S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office.
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Koke	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongkong	San Pedro de	
Hankow	Macoris	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

26 The Bund. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Ems.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Peking and T'sin (Every day	Train		17.00			..	17.00
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)			15.00			..	..
Hankow			17.00			..	..
Ningpo			18.00			..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00				..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taisang	21.00				..	21.00
Japan ports	Takeshima m.	18.00	17.00			..	17.00
Moji	do					¥21.00	20.00
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00				
Tsingtao & Dairy	Kobe maru	9.00				..	18.00
Dairy	Kobe maru					¥20.00	19.50
Newchwang	Irene	21.00					21.00
Tomorrow							
Hongkong	Paoting		17.00				
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00				
Osaki, Kobe, Yhama, Canada, U.S. & Europe v. Vancouver	Monteagle			A17.00			15.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			17.00				
Hongkong, Singapore, Inda, and U. Kingdim v/a Suez			B18.00	..		..	18.00
Moji, Kobe, Yhama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada			20.30				
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			..		17.00
Hongkongand beyond	Korea maru	..		16.00	..		21.00
Hongkong			14.00		..		12.50
Manila Direct		12.00			..		
Hongkong and Canton		12.00	..			..	11.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Monteagle	17.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
America & Japan v. Nagasaki	do		..	..	..		6.50
Hongkong and Canton	Korea maru	18.00				B14.00	13.30
							12.50
Sunday, August 4.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	9. 0					
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	10.00	..		..		8.50
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..		..		9.50
Hongkong and Canton	Paoting	10.00	..		..	..	21.00
							9.50
Monday, August 5.							
Hongkong			17.00			..	
Swatow	Tamsui	11.00	10.30	..	..	..	10.50
						..	
Tuesday, August 6.							
Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.						
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntieh	14.00	13.10	..	..	B9.00	8.50
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m	8.30	..	..	..	..	13.30
						..	17.50
Wednesday, August 7.							
Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	¥10.00	9.30
Thursday, August 8.							
Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	..	..	..	..	C30.00	19.30
Frday, August 9.							
Moji	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	C29.00	19.30

A Money orders until 3 p.m. and parcel post 4 p.m.
B Parcels close at 1 p.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 12 noon.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 1.30 p.m. Parcel post 1 p.m. and money orders 12 noon.
E Letters and boves with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails Close Daily a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		6.30
		8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
	9.00	
Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang, Soochow, Wusih and intermediate plac s		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.20
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China — Shanghai-Hangchow Train		9.00
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Sisshih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangxi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)		6.30
		8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangxi), Sisshih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanxin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		8.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang; Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	

Courier.

Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	

Foot Boat.

Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	

Cycle Rider

Siccawei and Taipao	8.00	3.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	3.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30

Wooung Train.	Close	Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.00	8.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	

Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow	3.30
Steam Launch.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.

行 業 華 中
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London; Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 3	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 10	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Kev West	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 20	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sep. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 3	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 6	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 9	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 16	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Ekan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	London etc.	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 5	noon	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	4.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 3	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 3	M.N.	Wenchow & Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 4	11.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 4	11.00*	Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 6	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 8	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 11	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 17	—	Takao, F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 19	—	Manila and H'kong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 21	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 26	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 3	8.00*	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 3	7.30*	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 3	—	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Aug. 4	—	Tsingtao	Noto Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 4	10.00*	Weihaiwei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	—	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 6	10.30*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 6	8.00	W'wei, C'foo, & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	—	T'tsin, Dairen, Tsingtao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Br. H.O. & Co.
Aug. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. J. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, Aug. 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo tons 2571 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, August 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail wharf on Friday, Aug. 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from C. M. Central wharf on Saturday, Aug. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru Capt. Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Monday, Aug. 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday Aug. 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight) For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. 77.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaifong, Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, August 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Aug. 2, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. H. Davis, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Paoting, Capt. P. R. Purslow, will leave on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

POOTOO.—The Str. Klangteen, Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday, afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co. Return Fare $20.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui Capt. J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Monday, Aug. 5, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru 18,000 tons. Capt. T. Ota will be despatched on Saturday, Aug. 3. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 10 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO CHOW & KBELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 17, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Aug. 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Sept. 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 3, at 8 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 7 a.m. on the same day. For Freight, and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TSINGTAO.—The Str. Noto Maru Capt. K. Miya, will be despatched on Aug. 4. For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4. The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 6, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru Capt. S. Iami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on August 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front on the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please aply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKKAICHI.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. ——— will be despatched on August 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on September 8, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on September 19. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25

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		arr.	leave.
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"ALTAI MARU" ...(15,000 tons)	Capt. ———		Aug. 17, Aug 20
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,		Sept. 7, Sept. 8
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,		Sept. 18, Sept. 19
For Hongkong			
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Yamamoto,		Sept. 5, Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore			
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,		Aug. 19, Aug. 21
For Hongkong and Singapore			
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya.		Aug. 27, Aug. 28
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Kiaochau			
"NOTO MARU" ... (1,500 tons)	Capt. K. Miya,		Aug. 2, Aug. 4
For Tientsin and Dairen			
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,		Aug. 1, Aug. 3
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai.		Aug. 15, Aug. 18
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao			
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,		Aug. 15, Aug. 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.
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S. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug. 13	Hankow	D de Lagree	Fr g-b:				
	June 9		Gnat	Br.g-b.				
SD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190			McFeeter
WTW	Oct. 27	Yitze	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
OD	May 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	46	W. Upland
	June 11	Curise	Teal	Br. g-b,				
SD	May 15	Curise	Toba	Jap. g-b,				
VTPDW	May 10	Curise	Woodlark	Br g-b	180	2	26	

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Monteagle*	Aug. 3	Empress of Jap	pt. 3
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Monteagle	pt. 21
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Empress of Jap	ct. 29
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Monteagle	ov. 26

*Monteagle calls at Moji

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S.S. "CHINA" ..... SEPT. 7th
FOR HONGKONG VIA MANI
S.S. "CHINA" ..... AUGUS st
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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Aug. 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	Aug. 9
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Aug. 16

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Aug. 2
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Aug. 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 10
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	Aug. 14

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Migo,	Aug. 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Sept. 2
KATORI MARU	19,000	———	Oct. 2

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2038	836	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1950	1030
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1120	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612	
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1645	1602	
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1541	
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221	
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928	
1801	2031	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640	
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.	
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812	
1009	2231	—	266	dep. Tsianfu dep.	—	601	1542	
1300	028	—	318	arr. Yeochowfu dep.	—	349	1311	
1315	048	—		dep. Yeochowfu arr.	—	339	1258	
1536	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032	
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810	
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.	
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017	
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442	
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1945	1432	
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928	
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738	

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Perry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	600
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yeochowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1330	2125	d. Yeochowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1028	1458	2228	a. Tsinangchow d.	528	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1958

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

¦ 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

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By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

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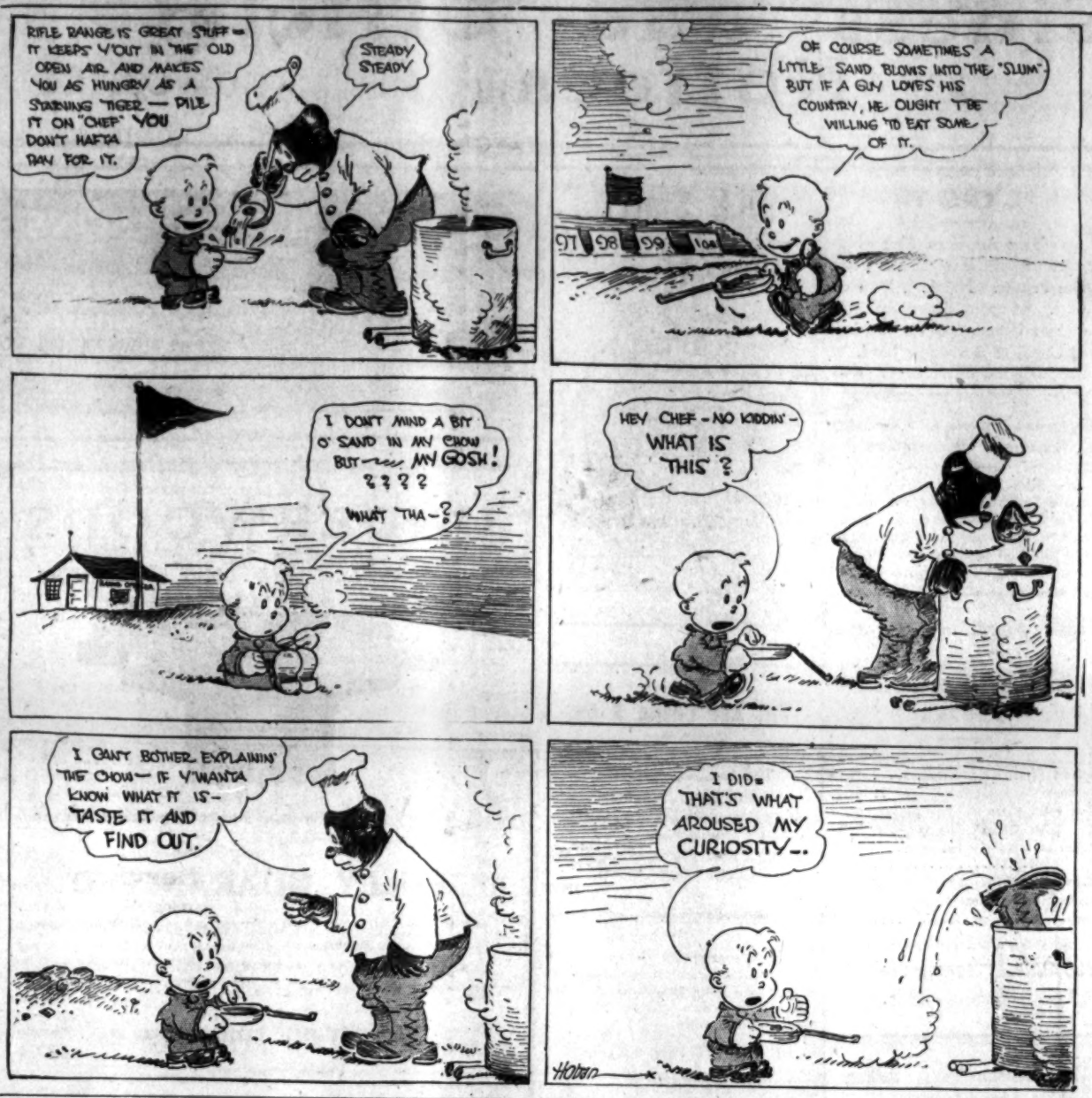
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Jerry On The Job By Hoban


RIFLE RANGE IS GREAT STUFF — IT KEEPS YOUT IN THE OLD OPEN AIR AND MAKES YOU AS HUNGRY AS A STARVING TIGER — PILE IT ON "CHEF" YOU DON'T HAFTA PAY FOR IT.
STEADY STEADY
OF COURSE SOMETIMES A LITTLE SAND BLOWS INTO THE "SLUM" BUT IF A GUY LOVES HIS COUNTRY, HE OUGHT TO BE WILLING TO EAT SOME OF IT.
97 98 99 100
I DON'T MIND A BIT O' SAND IN MY CHOW BUT— MY GOSH! ? ? ? ? WHAT THA—?
HEY CHEF - NO KIDDIN' - WHAT IS THIS ?
I CAN'T BOTHER EXPLAININ' THE CHOW— IF Y'WANTA KNOW WHAT IT IS— TASTE IT AND FIND OUT.
I DID— THAT'S WHAT AROUSED MY CURIOSITY..
Hoban

We Are Going To Build The Ships, Says Schwab

'Ships To Win Will Be Produced, And We Will Make Our Mark In History, For God Has Endowed This Nation With More Resources Than Any Other'

By Charles M. Schwab

God has endowed this nation with more natural resources and its people with greater enthusiasm and energy than any other nation on His earth, and we are going to make our mark in history, marine history included. The United States has never been defeated in war, and we are not going to be defeated now. And so far as merchant ships are necessary to the winning of the war, they are going to be produced.

I took this job because the President and the Shipping Board insisted that I take it; not, I assure you, because I wanted it. I don't mean to say I didn't want to serve my country in any capacity. Thousands are being sent to the front, so why shouldn't I be drafted?

My wife even was astonished at the way I went into this. A few morning after I took hold she remarked, laughingly, "The old warhorse must smell gunpowder now, I never saw him so fussed up over anything before."

It's a venture rather novel to me. It is my first public position. I've never taken part in politics, except to vote and line up inconspicuously with the party of my choice. I haven't had time for it. I never made but one political speech. It was over at Braddock thirty years ago. I urged the election of the Republican ticket. The town then went Democratic for the first and only time, I believe, since the Civil War. I decided that practical politics wasn't my field and clung thereafter to business.

No Limit on Authority

I have been absolute master in every undertaking with which I was associated in the industrial world. Even when I was with Mr. Carnegie I was absolute within my province, with no limitation of any form or character on my authority; I could do anything I pleased and as I pleased; within the realm of my activities I have always had the power, so to speak, of a tsar or dictator.

I have everything I want that can be given by those in control. It isn't my job to initiate, but to construct. The Shipping Board or the Emergency Fleet Board finds out what is needed; my job is to see that it is produced.

Never in my life has anyone worked for me. They all work with me. Spur on the chaps with the riveters, cheer them, show that we believe in them and are depending confidently on them. Boost!

I have been able to visit scarcely any yards except those in the Philadelphia district. The ones there that have been completed and equipped are well located, well constructed, and as perfectly equipped as I have ever seen. Others are progressing nicely, and I believe when completed will be equally as efficient.

Why did I move the Emergency Fleet to Philadelphia?

The greatest shipbuilding zone is there, about four times the size of the District of Columbia. Within that area 45 percent of the ships are being and will be constructed, which means that Philadelphia is the practical center of operations. The place for any executive is in the middle of the zone of activity.

Give Workmen Everything

I moved the Emergency Fleet offices to Philadelphia for the same reason that when I took over Bethlehem I closed my New York house and removed to the town where most of the work was going on. But shipyards are scattered along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and on the Pacific, and extensions or enlargements will be made at those places which have demonstrated by actual results the best ability for producing.

My happiest reflection on my past business career has to do with my relations to the workingman. I believe I understand him, I know I sympathise with him. Like all of us, he needs encouragement, and, beyond everything, proper recognition of his services. You not only need to pay him for what he does—few men work for mere pay—but to lend him incentive, appeal to his pride, and deal with him on the basis of those broad humanities which make all mankind kin.

The man who does the laborious task is just as much a part of the establishment as the president, and should be just as much interested in its success. I do not believe we will have much trouble getting the needed men.

Intends to Supervise

I am a steel man, of course, but have no prejudice in its favor so far as ship constuction is concerned. It is only stating a common fact to say that steel is the most important basic ingredient entering into the program. But we are going to build all the wooden ships we can and all the concrete ships, too, if they are found efficacious, and tests to date are satisfactory.

When I planned the Bethlehem organisation I put down duties for every one except the president. When some one asked what the president's duties would be, I replied that in the right kind of an organisation the president should have no duties. He should be free to watch and have time to plan and think. The idea is carried out on this plan.

It may be well in peace times to prepare for war, but I doubt the wisdom of blending peace problems with war pursuits, for nothing we planned or did would be of account if we should lose the war. Hence we are building ships with which to aid in winning the war. That prime and all-essential aim should never escape us or be obscured by incidental issues.

But the value of the ships we are building will be of enormous importance to us in peace.

Ships alone, however, are not going to win the war, but without ships the war couldn't be won at all. They are indispensable, and a great and rapid increase of tonnage is absolutely necessary.

We want the American public to back up our workmen, encourage them, applaud them, show that we believe in them, let them know we are not depending on them alone to do their mechanical best, but their patriotic best. It's a matter of patriotism, of country, of ideals, and it doesn't rest on me and Hurley and the rest of the Shipping Board or the others higher up. The job must be done by the workmen on the ways, the mechanics in the shops, the foremen and the superintendents away from the public gaze. They deserve the credit for what is done, and I am going to see that they get it.

The spirit of the men I meet in the yards stirs me, the snap they put into their work and the patriotism. No matter how good a workman a man is, I want his soul in the work. That is the big thing; that's real patriotism, and what we must encourage and cheer. Boost, boost, boost. Criticise if you must—but don't knock.

Results to Tell Story

We call the Tuckahoe the "racehorse ship." It wasn't built to show what is going to be done—the boys say they are going to beat that record, and other yards are getting ready to go after it. It was put through in twenty-seven days to show what can be done, not to the public so much, but to the men themselves who are doing the work.

Napoleon said that if he won his first battle he never felt uneasy about the success of a campaign, for then he could depend on the morale, the spirit and confidence of his army. I always think of that when I take up a big task—and this shipbuilding job is about the biggest single one I was ever identified with—and make it a point to win the first encounter. After that I feel confident, and I feel confident now about building these ships, for confidence exists where it ought to and must—among the workmen.

We are going to build the ships. We have the materials, the mechnical ability, the determination, and we are developing the needed skill.

HIRE CARS

$3.00 Per Hour

$1.00 Minimum

'PHONE 4257

The Hudford Garage

89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

Volunteer Corps Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. August 1, 1918.

No. 62.—Headquarter Offices. The Headquarters Offices will be closed on Monday, August 5 (Bank Holiday).

No. 63.—Short Leave. Short leave has been granted to the following Officers.

Machine Gun Co. Lieut. E. B. Heaton-Smith, 27-7-18 to 28-8-1918.

2/Lieut. W. H. Rodgers, 2-8-18 to 6-8-18.

First Reserves. 2/Lieut. L. M.ff Bortagh, 29-7-18 to 10-8-1918.

Big Banking Crisis

Neighbor—"Got much money in your bank, Bobby?"

Bobby—"Gee, no! The depositors have fallen off somethin' fierce since sister got engaged."—*Boston Transcript.*

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$545 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Rl. 280
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$340 B.
North China	Tls. 126 B.
Union of Canton ...	$770 B.
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd	Tls. 25 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$136 B.
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref ..	Tls. 140
Indo-China Def ..	
"Shell"	142s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (o) .	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 38
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	4/s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.80
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 123 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 22½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 72½ B.
Hongkong Wharf ..	$89 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 69½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$12 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 175 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 110 B.
Oriental	Tls. 57 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 147½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ..	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$87 B.
Green Island	$7.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 10½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 67½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$80
Moutrie	$31
Watson	$5.30 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18 B.
Batu Anam 1913 ..	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6.10
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls 27
Karan	Tls. 10 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4.60 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 10 B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2 B.
Ropah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 7¾ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref ...	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang ..	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 16
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumbee	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 19¼
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 66 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 81½
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 160¾

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Sabbath Preparedness

Old Lady—"Does your father live in the fear of the Lord?"

Kid—"I reckon he does—leastways he allus takes a gun with him when he goes out on Sundays."—*Gargoyle.*

This Is Awful

Beggar—"I'm an exchimney-sweep out of a job; can't you give me a quarter?"

Gentleman—"You're a big, husky man; why don't you get a job?"

Beggar—"Because nothing else seems to soot me."—*Punch Bowl.*

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Shanghai-Nanking Railway
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

NOTICE.

The undersigned has been duly appointed by the Ministry of Communications as Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway from this date.

C. P. YIN.

Shanghai, 30th July, 1918.

18874

Draft Advertisement

Durham Trading Co., Ltd.
(IN LIQUIDATION)

Share certificate relating to 35 shares in the name of WU TING SENG has been lost. Notification of loss has been given to the Liquidators of the Company, and I hereby warn all persons not to deal with or accept the said certificate as of any value.

WU TING SENG

18872

NOTICE

We have this day authorised Mr. Francis Ridyard Gabbott to sign our firm "Per Procuration."

A. E. S. THOMPSON & CO.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

18869

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 38, North Szechuen Road.

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgement.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road Corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

Beware of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.
A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on page 10

LOST

One large American Flag which was loaned for the recent Red Cross Drive Parade. Name R. Roth on canvas. An appropriate reward will be given if returned to American Red Cross, 18-B Kiangse Road.

18877

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday the 5th August on account of Autumn Holiday.

18868

Finest Egyptian Cigarettes
from
FIORAVANTI & CHIMENZ
Port Said

	per 100
Sultan (Large gold tipped)	$3.50
Sultan (Cork medium size)	$3.00
Non Plus Ultra (Large plain)	$3.00
Non Plus Ultra (Gold small)	$2.00
Extra Fine (Plain medium size)	$1.75
Naturel (Plain medium size)	$1.50
Samsoun (Plain medium size)	$1.50
Fatma (Small for ladies)	$1.00

Samples upon application to

The Italian Trading Company
4B-Peking Road. Tel. C. 2737.

18857

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration
Notification No. 281.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/6).

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 24th day of September, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 258 pieces of Locomotive tyres. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00 per set.

(Sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 25th July, 1918.

18847

NOTICE

We have been established in the wholesale bean and paint oil business for many years at Nantao, Shanghai, and, since last year, we have undertaken contract business with the foreign merchants.

We hereby declare, in both Chinese and foreign newspapers, the discontinuation of contract business henceforth, with foreign merchants, for the reason that it has no profit for us.

In future, if any person or persons, in our name, contracts such business privately with the foreign merchant or uses false seals for the acceptance of payments, including bills, the undersigned will take no responsibilities for any case.

THE PAO CHEN, YUE KEE.
寶慎兩記

Shanghai, July 28, 1918.

18844

Dr. James Yuking
Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road
Special rates to men in uniform.

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 3a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine. Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases. Confinements. Surgery. Skin Diseases. Venereal Diseases.

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.
Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors—Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis of Szechuen, the originating market of the Worlds finest Bristles and most highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.
You pay for samples and telegrams.
We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Books On China
Magazines, Novels and Law Books, etc.
CHEAP SALE
For One Week Only
in 111 Szechuen Road

18820

SPECIALIST
(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Disease.
Man and Woman's Disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism, Test of blood,
Inject all kind of vaccine, Serum and 606 (1914), Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tel. North 2279. 17846

TURKISH BATH
and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbogo, neuralgia and alcoholic and necotin poison.
15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME
For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,
Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1125 BROADWAY & 617 THENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

UNDERWOODS
IN STANDARD AND LONG CARRIAGES

Models 3 and 5, with two-colored ribbon, back-spacer and all latest attachments—Complete.

FULLY GUARANTEED

to give you satisfaction and sold to you on no other basis. Our high-grade Machines are now in every wearable part except the frame. It is a saving of from 30 to 40% to buy our high-grade Machines covered by our guarantee.

Phone 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co** Phone 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

WART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM

Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

We Have Just Received a Shipment of
AMERICAN EUREKA COOL-CLOTH
in Wool and Linen Bodies.
This is the ideal cloth for your Summer suits. All patterns and colors in stock. The first to reach Shanghai. You will like it.
See Our Samples and Order Now!
HENRY THE TAILOR
14 J Seward Road

NEW UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS
can only be bought from the SOLE AGENTS
DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.
44a, Kiangse Road

TYPEWRITER Ribbons, Carbons, Oil, Brushes, Erasers, etc

Rebuilts and secondhands at lowest prices.

"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY"

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
Two front large rooms, and one back, with bath attached also a small room, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102.
18823

TO LET Handsome Apartment, well furnished, entire floor—3 rooms and bath-enclosed verandah, separate kitchen and servants' quarters, garden, excellent location near trams—Western District. Apply To Box 184. THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: On Yu Yuen Road, six roomed house. Modern plumbing. Hot and cold water. Tennis lawn, garage. Rent Tls. 125 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
18884

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premies for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
18875

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.
18876

GODOWNS WANTED

GODOWNS WANTED for the storage of raw cotton. Please state location, construction and capacity of godowns, terms, rent, etc. Apply in writing to Heng Foong Cotton Mfg. Co., Yangtszepoo.
18818 A.3.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION wanted by Japanese boy (age 18) as office boy. Wages no object. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.
18855 A. 2.

SITUATION VACANT

GOVERNESS: An American family with two children in South China desire a qualified Governess as a companion and teacher to the children whose ages are 7 and 5. Must be qualified to instruct in music, dancing, drawing and elementary subjects. Social opportunities excellent. Reply care of THE CHINA PRESS Box 159, with references stating qualifications, age and salary expected.
18819 A.3.

COMPRADORE WANTED: By an American Importing and Exporting firm. Must be well recommended and have Tls. 4,000 cash and guarantee. Splendid opportunity for good man. When replying please give experience, age, where born, where last employed and present address. Correspondence confidential. Reply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.
18832 A.2.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to sublet a six-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished. Western district, but centrally located with all modern conveniences. Lease and electric fittings must be taken over. Cheap rental. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.
18885 A. 6.

WANTED, 5-6 roomed house or flat, furnished or unfurnished, from the 1st of September. Locality: Central. Apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS.
18837 A.2.

OFFICES, ETC., TO L

SUITES of office and godowns to let, in the CHINA PRESS Building and 17 Museum Road. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS or 10, Yangtszepoo Road.
18854 A. 4.

Exchange and Mart

POOTOO: Steamer Hsin Ning Shao, Stateroom Number five. Two berths. What offer for trip, 2nd August. Phone East 49.
18882 A. 2.

FOR SALE, a Brush Delivery Van. Price Tls. 250. Guaranteed in good running order. Can be seen at Shanghai Horse Bazaar. Apply Repair Department.
18883 A. 4.

NOTICE: Ladies dressmaking and millinery store, in good locality for sale as a going concern. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.
18858 A. 2.